BBONS BROTHERS, Publishers.

DETROIT, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1887---WITH HOUSEHOLD SUPPLEMENT.

PRICE \$1 50 PER YEAR.

VOLUME XVIII.

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"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

NUMBER 10.

### CONTENTS.

icultural-Marsh Lands-Remedy for oot Rot-Does Farming Pay?-Clinton nty Wool-Growers.... Horse.-Diseases of the Feet and Legs Horses-Valuable Points in the Feedr and Watering of Horses—Horse Gossip 2 Farm.-Useless Fertilizers-Good But-

## Agricultural.

### MARSH LANDS.

k on very soft ground, and thus I can to work on my marsh almost as early in spring as I choose. J. E. STRONG.

## REMEDY FOR FOOT ROT.

PONTIAC, March 1, 1887. the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. saw in the FARMER of Feb. 28th, over name of "Subscriber," a request for a redy for foot rot in sheep, and as I have considerable experience with that se, will give some of my observations: uld think that from the mode of treatnt, you had adopted the plan of kill or Now foot-rot in sheep is highly conous; when it once gets into a flock of ep it can only be cured by the most ugh treatment, and using the utmost My method of treating the disease in the first place, to fix a place for the p where their feet could be kept pertly dry; then take a pair of pruning ars and a sharp knife, one with a small ow blade is best; with the pruning ars you can remove the shell of the foot etter advantage: as from the nature of disease it becomes very hard: then with knife carefully pare off the balance of hoof as far as you can trace the sympas of the disease, which you can easily do the presence of a purulent, fetid matter, ich always exists to a certain extent, ng careful not to cut deep enough to e the foot bleed. However, all sympas of disease must be removed. When have done this thoroughly, apply the owing liniment: 1/4 lb. blue vitriol, 1/4 corrosive sublimate, 1/2 pint turpentine, oil of vitriol; add the oil of vitriol ; le at a time and stir it constantly until ops steaming; then have it in a bottle ted up, with a quill running through the which is the handiest way, as it is necessary to just wet the parts that are ected. Then have a pan of dry lime, and t sprinkle the foot before letting the ep go. It will be necessary to examine ful and useful industry, but also the most feet once every week, as long as any of the disease can be found.

congress adjourned on Friday last. ore the adjournment President Clevesigned the fellowing bills: The reion bill; the Indian appropriation bill; act to establish agricultural experiment ions; the act relating to contested tions; the diplomatic and consular aporiation bill; the agricultural approtion bill; the act to restrict the ownerof real estate in the territories to erican citizens; the Pacific rallway inry bill; the tenure of office act; for mail engers in postal services, and 21 penand relief bills.

HE Central Michigan Agricultural Soci-

## DOES FARMING PAY?

"Is capital invested in farming as profitable an investment as the same amoun would be in some other industries? If not, why not?"

hund ed fold. In what industry under heaven could capital be invested, with so little study, prudence and forethought exercised, and still yield the income that farming does? In spite of a lack of thinking and of serious planning, the average farmer still earns a comfortable competence besides paying the debts of bankrupt merchants.

What if our farmers studied, read, planned, investigated even as the average husiness.

investigated, even as the average business man does; the thought of any question of the comparative profit of an investment in farming compared with the mercantile business would never occur to one.

What if farmers were as prudent in utilizing the means of profit in little matters on the

ing the means of profit in little matters on the farm as the merchant in the store who sells candy by the stick, beans by the pint, eggs

candy by the stick, beans by the pint, eggs by the dozen, pins and buttons, thread and shoe strings? Why, he would be simply a mint of money.

Whereas, the farmer furnishes eggs for skunks, chickens that happen to hatch for hawks; he keeps several dogs for killing sheep, one or more horses to carry him to loiter in town. Let us cast our eyes about us on most any farm, and behold how much is running to waste? How much is idle and not utilized? If you doubt it, go and see, or look up statistics of what is produced on an average farm of four or five acres in Irance or Holland. There is undoubtedly more produced on small, scanty farms in the Eastern part of our own country than is made on some duced on small, scanty farms in the Eastern
part of our own country than is made on some
of our large farms in the West, with soil rich
as the garden of Eden. On the other hand
there is more wasted on our Western farms
than is made on some of the Eastern.

It is not necessary to discuss the second
question: "If capital invested in farming is

ot as profitable as when invested in some other industry, why not?"
For the proposition, as we have seen, is not true—it is as profitable; but we may well ask why not more profitable still?
The reason is, as already suggested, that the west coreful studious thought, is not an The reason is, as already suggested, that thought—careful, studious thought, is not applied to farming as it ought to be. There is too much farming by tradition, rather than by the application of common-sense principles. Let our farmers spend a little more money for a first-class agricultural newspaper. Let them read and investigate the true principles which underlie successful farming. Let there be more attention given to fertilizers than there is given by the average farmers.

Another branch of agricultural interest that he needs to look into carefully and studiously is the matter of tile draining. The Western farmer, too, needs beware of agents—Bohemian agents, and agricultural implement agents. Let him take good-care of what he has, and be contented with what he has, until he is able to pay for what he has not.

THE Western Washtenaw and Eastern Jackson Agricultural Association have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, C. H. Wines; Vice-President, E. A. Nordman; 2d Vice-President, M. L. Raymond; Secretary, Geo. H. Mitch. eil; Treasurer, Geo. P. Glazier. Direc-tors—Theodore Stanton, Webster; Jacob Jedele, Dexter; John Clark, Lyndon; J. H. Hubbard, Waterloo; E. A. Croman, Grass Lake; Homer H. Boyd, Sylvan; Thos. H. Sears, Lima; Alfred Phelps, Scio; Jacob Laubergarger, Lodi; Jacob Knapp, Freedom; C. C. Dorr, Sharon; C. L. Hall, Norvel; Wm. Freeman, Manchester; James Cress, Bridgewater: Mathew Segar, Saline: Loren Babcock, Chelsea.

has selected September 26, 27, 28, 29
Il 30 as the dates for holding the twensecond annual fair.

THE Western Washtenaw and Eastern
Jackson Agricultural Association will hold
its second annual fair at Chelsea, September
27 to 30 inclusive.

## OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SCOURING RECORD OF THE FLEECES SHORN AT THE MICHIGAN STATE SHEARINGS IN 1886.

oot Rot-Does Farming Pay?-Clinton	able an investment as the same amount	NAME OF OWNER.	BREEDER.	SEX.	NAME OF SHEEP.	NAME OF SIRE.	Fleece. F	cour'd leece. LINES OF BLOOD.
ounty Wool-Growers 1	would be in some other industries? If not,						1 2 2 2 2	
Horse.—Diseases of the Feet and Legs	why not?"				the state of the s	7-11-11-11-11-11-1	MZ Z S lbs.ozs. lb	8.0Z8.
Horses-Valuable Points in the Feed-	The above question came up recently for	C. M. Thornton	C M Thornton	Ram.		M S Sheldon (48) 629	12 8 148% 80 06 11	00 Atwood & Robinson
g and Watering of Horses—Horse Gossip 2	discussion in the Bengal, Clinton County,	A. T. Short D. P. Dewey	E Townsend	do	J L Haves 489	Diamond 814	151 8 126 29 08 9 205 8 127½ 25 10½ 7	051/4 Atwood & Robinson 07 Atwood.
Farm.—Useless Fertilizers—Good But- er Spoiled—Agricultural Items 2	grange, and the following paper was read	Dewey Bros. & Thompson	G W Stuart	do	Col. Humphrey 796.	LP Clark 207	180 4 114 28 09 8	13 Atwood.
Poultry Yard.—Farmers' Poultry 2	upon the subject by Milo W. Frink:	J. H. Thompson G. S. Pierson	E Sanford	do	E Sanford 130	Compact Jr 741 Bismarck 402	104 4 111 82 08 8 180 6 124 27 1814 9	06 Atwood & Robinson
ticultural.—Pears for Profit—Cheap Gift	In the discussion of the first question, we	E. B. Welch	E B Welch L W & O Barnes	. do	Little Giant 821	G F Martin (190) 275 J T Stickney 307	21 4 132 27 111/9 8	061/4 Atwood.
Packages—How to Grow the Peach—Grape	should use the term capital in its more	George S. Pierson	Edgar Sanford	do		E Sanford 180	213 8 1141/25 08 8	12 Atwood & Stickney. 08 Atwood & Robinson
rafting-Horticultural Notes 3	limited sense of a monied investment, and not including labor, which, in the general sense	J. H. Skinner Capt. T. V. Quackenbush	A T Short	do	Nero (A T Short 156) Capt. T V Q 11	Diamond 814	156 8 198 28 00½ 9 11 2 127½ 22 04 7	07 Atwood & Robinson
Jarian.—The Uses of Honey—Uses of the	is implied in the term capital. We should also	J. Evarts Smith I. E. & N. A. Wood	C P Crane	do	C P Crane 180	Goldfinder	180 2 107% 28 14 10	
tee's Sting-Joke on a Commission Man 3	speak of farming in comparison with other	Charles R. Parsons	Chs R Parsons	do	A T Short 175 C R Parsons 108	Diamond 814	175 2 19414 83 12 hi 108 2 8714 20 08 7	04 Atwood & Robinson 15 Atwood & Robinson
torialWheat-Corn and Oats-Dairy	industries in their simplest form, when car- ried on by individuals, rather than when they	H. R. Dewey	H R Dewey	do	OK (HRD 151)	J L Hayes 439	151 2 1191/2 24 11 9	10 Atwood.
roducts-Wool-The State Fair-The	are carried on by stock companies or cor-	H. R. Dewey Stephens & Dewey R. Dougherty	R Dougherty	do	Vanderbilt (R D S 20) R Dougherty 306	A D Taylor 433	20 2 76 22 09 9 306 2 116 21 14 8	02 Atwood & Robinson
merican Trotting Association—Norvell farmers' Club—Stock Notes—A Michigan	For the sake of a more clear, simple, and	R. Dougherty	R Dougherty	do	R Dougherty 304	A D Taylor 433	804 2 132 23 0814 8	01 Atwood & Robinson
nvention 4	concise discussion of the said question at is-	Putney Bros	S B Hammond	do	F&LE Moore 589 SB Hammond 220	S B Hammond 141	589 2 8834 21 01 8 220 2 118 21 04 8	11% Rich & Robinson. 96% Atwood & Robinson
Summary.—Michigan—General—	sue, let us take for comparison the mercantile	A. A. Wood	A A Wood	do	A A Wood 190	M S Sheldon (48) 629	190, 1 91% 18 06% 9	05 Atwood & Rebinson
oreign 4	industry. Now, is capital invested in farm- ing as profitable as the same amount would	Wm. Ball & Son	Wm Ball	do		Star Bismarck 504 F & L E Moore 512	397 1 71 17 00% 6 389 1 122 17 07% 6	05 Atwood & Rebinson 02 Atwood & Robinson 07% Atwood & Robinson
tryThe Shadow Ships-To March 6	be in mercantile enterprise? Statistics teach	L. W. & O. Barnes	Wm Ball L W & O Barnes	do	W Ball 891	Star Bismarck 504 Eclipse (A J T 59)	891 1 671/2 14 08 7	85 Atwood & Robinson 1514 Atwood & Robinson
cellaneousA Pair of Candlesticks-	us, as a matter of fact, that it is only an ex-	John T. Rich	John T Rich	do	J T Rich 277	H G Hibbard 48	180 1 67 14 12 5 277 1 10814 18 4814 8	00 Rich.
poiling a Ghost—New York's Sewing Wo- en—Pearls—Pampas Plume Farming 6	ceedingly small percentage of those who en- gage in mercantile business who succeed at	H. R. Dewey	H R Dewey	do Ewe.	H R Dewey 177	Col Humphrey 796 Rip Van Winkle 334	177 1 82½ 16 18 6 295 5 104½ 22 08 7	091/4 Atwood & Robinson
Misunderstanding—Peculiarities of	all; after the lapse of a certain number of	W. J. Gage	D P Dewey	do		Reliable 285	842 8 72% 15 11 6	14 Atwood.
ringy People-A Story About Gen. Scott-	years fail leaving certain deficiencies for	D. P. Dewey	P Martin E D Hinds	do		Compact 121	234 9 881 18 08 5	11 Atwood. 051/4 Atwood.
ourtship of the Birds—Potter Palmer— tate Field Talks About the Men—Varie-	who make up the deficiencies of failures	J. H. Thompson	J H Thompson	do		L P Clark 207	165 4 88 - 16 12 5	15 Atwood.
es-Cnaff	in the country? Who keeps the ball of mer-	W. J. Gage	D P Dewey	do		J L Hayes 489	340 8 65 17 05 6 336 8 65 16 00 6	09 Atwood, 02 Atwood.
FerinaryTexas Fever in Cattle-Bursal	cautile trade moving in the land? It is the tiller of the soil, through the prosperity	W. E. Boyden	F & L E Moore	do		Q C Rich 181	551 8 6814 15 0614 7	06 Rich & Robinson.
inlargements of the Hock Joint in a	which our farmers enjoy, under the blessing	F. C. Wood D. P. Dewey	F C wood H R Dewey	do		M S Sheldon (48) 629 J L Hayes 439	173 3 87½ 19 02 7 182 3 97½ 18 02½ 7	11 Atwood & Robinson
olt—Indurated Sheath in a Horse—Con- enital Deformity in a Colt	of Providence, and by the sweat of their brows,	D. P. Dewey	D P Dewey	do		J L Hayes 439	333 3 85 17 09 5	19 Atweod.
Commercial 8	wring out of the soil. Our farmers are the eld reliable capitalists, who furnish the means	H. L. Doane	D P Dewey H L Doane	do		J L Hayes 479 Wonder (H L D 107) 798	331 3 90 18 19 6 137 2 69 19 00 9	051/4 Stickney & Robinson
	supply the deficit consequent on failures	H. L. Doane	H L Doane	do		Wonder (HLD 107) 798 W McCauley 49	148 2 79% 16 05 7	01 Stickney & Robinson 07 Atwood & Robinson
	in the commercial interests of a country. What depression in trade is produced with	W. E. Boyden	Wm Ball	do		Star Bismarck 504	127 8 80½ 17 09 7 818 2 66½ 14 04 6	091/4 Atwood & Robinson
Tanian Ituan	reports of poor crops? on the other hand good	L. W. & O. Barnes	A A Wood L W & O Barnes	do		M S Sheldon (48) 629 Prince Bismarck 763	238 2 60 16 08 6 62 2 741/4 16 18 7	001/4 Atwood & Robinson 04 Atwood & Robinson
Agricultural.	crops, generally throughout the country,	A. A. Wood	C P Crane	do		Goldfinder	304 2 73 20 06 9	02 Atwood & Robinson
800	tend to make the business of the merchant brisk.		F C Wood	do		M S Sheldon (48) 629 M S Sheldon (48) 629	258 2 61½ 15 03 6 8 2 69½ 15 06 6	051/4 Atwood & Robinson 05 Atwood & Robinson
	It is not mercantile activity that reflects	Wm. Ball	Wm Ball	do		V Rich 478	830 2 64% 17 09 7	00 Rich & Robinson.
MARSH LANDS.	back on the farmer and makes his farm pro-		RW Mills	do		M S Sheldon (48) 629 D P Dewey 819	3 2 75½ 22 08 6 82 2 75 24 19¼ 7	04 Atwood & Robinson 054 Atwood.
	ductive, but it is the productive farms that produce an active mercantile life. It is not	E. Brackett, Jr	E Brackett Jr	do		Gen. Dixson.	81 2 57% 15 01% 6	05 Atwood & Robinson
Vicksburg, March 1, 1887.	our merchants from their ever-abundant and	W. J. Lawrence	W J Lawrence	do		Extra 783	88 2 76 18 10½ 7 88 2 70 18 08¼ 6	12 Atwood.
The Editor of the Michigan Farmer.	continuously growing capital that make up the deficiency caused by the failures of poor	Wm. Dunean	Wm Duncan	do		A A Wood 147	38 1 58 14 07 5	11 Atwood & Robinson
Taying had some experience in the culti-	farmers; but the farmers not only step into		G W Stuart	do		L P Clark 143 L P Clark 143	310 1 54 13 02½ 4 307 1 57¼ 12 14 5	07 Atwood. 021/4 Atwood.
on of marsh lands, I will endeavor to	the gap caused by failures of business men,	John T. Rich	JT Rich	do		H G Hibbard 48	289 1 66 12 1014 6 113 1 54 13 08 6	02 Rich. 05 Atwood & Robinson
wer, in part at least, the questions asked	but they are obliged likewise to come to the relief of their poorer brethren who make fail-	W. E. Boyden S. R. Crittenden	S R Crittenden	do		F & L E Moore 500 M S Sheldon (48) 629	8 1 77 16 1014 6	094 Atwood & Robinson
or Mr. Clark in a recent issue of the FARM-	ures of farming. The farmers are the back-	I. E. Wood	F C Wood	do		M S Sheldon (48) 6891	272 1 67 12 10 5	09% Atwood & Robinson
First, then, in regard to drainage:	bone of commercial enterprise.	CLINTON COUNTY	WOOL SPON				4 44 TDI	Outlook for Mortney !!
drainage is by all means the best, as it	Such being the case, it is simple as a, b, c, that the capital invested in farming is more	CLINTON COUNTY				ere will be of mutua in our efforts to im-	ALL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	e Outlook for Merinos."
not cut up the land and it also allows	profitable in the average, than capital invest-	ERS.	1. KE STOLEN			lustry of the county.		he agreed with the paper,
air to pass through the soil. It has one	ed in a mercantile industry.  As confirming this inevitable conclusion,	and the last of th		T	he question is how	shall we best do it?	and breeders should	d congratulate each other
air to pass through the son. It has one	you may have in your mind's eye individuals	The first Institute held	under the auspice			cks and take good care		an editor; thinks the fu-
dvantage in that it is expensive. I	who started out with a capital that would					our breeding stock we make no mistake.	The second by the part of the control of the contro	lattering, and going into
have had good results from putting about	have been too insignificant to think of start- ing in any kind of business, but they invest-					or constitution in the	COMISC WOOLS MICH	ns going out of sheep.
rods of tile in the lateral ditches where	ed it in farming and made a splendid success	noon, Feb. 17th, at the	Court House, St	t. an	nimal, for without ed	institution we are like	while not in poi	ities the FARMER has a
et ev enter the main ditch. I then plant my	out of it.  Why does a comparatively small amount of	Johns by the President R R Carnes The			ship at sea without	a rudder or a mariner	1. The state of th	two factions. People are
s in rows parallel to the lateral ditches,	capital enable one to make a success in farm-	attendance was not as la	rge as anticipated			As the ram is one-half		litical demagogues. Two
ch should not be over ten rods apart.	ing, which would not have been large enough	the weather being very		II an	ne nock, he should h	nave a good pedigree, cesters and se longer	Leuro men punt box	iticians with samples of
gives me a chance to turn at the end	to make a success in business? Simply because of the advantage of agricultural inter-	those who were present	were amply repaid	d hi	is pedigree the better	. I care not whether		heir object being to show
of he row.	est over commercial as a matter of invest-	for their presence, as all		e it	is for wool purposes	or mutton. If you	that it did not com	e in competition with our
The best crop for marsh land, so far as I	ment.  Look at the matter again in another light:	interesting and profita	ble. There were	e ha	have constitution coupled with a good pedi-			
e yet determined, is peppermint. It	If business men exercised as little study,	present from abroad I	D. P. Dewey and	d gr	gree you will most invariably have symmetry and form. The fleece of the ram		probably from a Canadian long wool flock.	
ms adapted to the low land and does	thought, prudence and care in the manage-	George W. Stuart, of Gra		1 cm	should be dense and at least two inches in		An examination of samples of Australian	
11. It should be planted in the spring as	ment of their business as the average farmer does in his occupation, the apparent pros-	Co., Robt. Gibbons, of D		- lei	length at clipping time and as much longer		wools at the FARMER office convinced him   st	
ly as possible. I use wooden shoes on	perity of business men would be reduced a	bard, of Bennington, Shi		as.	as possible, covering the whole body as			direct competition. He
horses' hind feet, which enable them to	hund ed fold. In what industry under heaven	Hunt of Wesenste and C F Cillman of		e ev	evenly as possible, legs and face included, having sufficient oil to protect the fibre and		anought me amount	sion with "Old Genesee"
rk on very soft ground, and thus I can	could capital be invested, with so little study, prudence and forethought exercised,	Pewamo. A song entit		1138		rough the fleece, and	nad been benencia	ACCOUNT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE
to work on my marsh almost as early in	and still yield the income that farming does?	Wool-Growers," composed expressly for the			of a buff or cream color.		Mr. Gibbons said at the time the political sh	

of a buff or cream color.

While we have been raising wool at a low

While we have been raising wool at a low figure it has been a good time to improve our flocks by culling out the old and the poor ones, and sending them to the butcher, thereby preparing our flocks for the rising market. While it has been a good time to form new flocks of the improved breeds, there have been but few who have taken adventure of the lever wises. The culled for

vantage of the low prices. The outlook for the future is brighter, as wool has advanced

and so have sheep. It now looks as though the raising of sheep and wool would be a

profitable business again. I hope that all will feel at liberty to take a part in the dis-cussions, as they are always the most inter-

At the conclusion of the paper Mr. Dewey

thought they looked at it from a business

point of view and knew where their inter-

Mr. Byrne said that some were retired

farmers and still felt interested in wool-

ests lav.

Pewamo. A song entitled "Welcome to Wool-Growers," composed expressly for the occasion by Prof. T. W. Hill, and sung by Prof. Hill and the Greenbush Glee Club.

followed, which we publish by request: Ye fine wool-growing monarchs of our Wolver ine State
We greet you now here early, or we welcome you here late;
May the sheep you all have sheltered in their cozy little folds
Be as secure as these of David, faithful shepherd boy of old.

Some may tell you of the silkworm, the flax of

cotton shawl,
But the woolen shawl of Michigan is better than
them all.

We're present here from Genesee, fom Living-ston and Wayne, With Gibbons. Dewey, Stuart, Ball, all noted for their brain; We talk of tariff, men, and wealth, and note it in our book, We rule the clothing industry, with our little

Our style is dress for comfort, and you never we're fools enough to knit and wear, in winter, cotton hose.

ing fleece, ladened with a wether all blackened with his grease; Some with sheep a constitution the weather cannot flinch.

And some with three and thirty honest crimp ings to the inch.

They may wear their cotton jean, and their flimsy overalls,
But our woolen pants of Michigan are warmed than them all.

The time s coming, brothers, when the sheep from hill and plain,
Will pay us for our labor far better than our grain;
So let us be up and doing, improve the grade and stock.

The Diamonds and the Bismarks we'll reckon in our flock.

CHORUS.

Then vote for men to Congress who'll represent our sause, And make for our great nation, good, whole-some, honest laws.

President R. B. Caruss then read his annual address, which was as follows:

Officers and Members of the Clinton Officers and Members of the Clinton County Wool-Growers' Association—I congratulate you upon the success of the Association; although its birth was at a time when the interest of sheep-raising and woolgrowing was depressed, and the farmers were disposing of their flocks at ruinous prices, as wool did not pay for the cost of production; this has been caused by the low tariff on wools, and it was the means of reducing the number of sheep 237,090, between the years of June, 1885 and June, 1886. Yet the Association has been growing steadily and is second to none of its kind in the State. The record of our shearing is close ily and is second to none of its kind in the State. The record of our shearing is close up to the State shearing, which shows that our sheep will compare favorably with other counties of the State that have been much longer in the business. The treasury is well supplied with the necessary ducats for all present use, and for its healthy condition we will have to give the credit to the business men of St. Johns, who have come forward with their half dollars, showing they are ready to help us sustain this branch of our arricultural pursuits. We have on our list of agricultural pursuits. We have on our list of members 98 names, of which 53 are from this village and have not a dollar invested in sheep. Gentlemen, we appreciate your kind-ness. Please accept the thanks of the Asso-To those gentlemen who have come from

a distance to assist us in our first institute, we welcome you to our village, hoping that

as possible, covering the whole body as evenly as possible, legs and face included, having sufficient oil to protect the fibre and evenly distributed through the fleece, and Mr. Gibbons said at the time the political discussion was going on he sent for samples of foreign wool and found fine quality Port Philip was in crimp and quality like a Clark fleece, weight from three to five pounds. Since 1883 the country has been in an unsettled condition on account of the tariff agitation, and the quickest place to settle with the advocates of wool as raw material is at the ballot box.

Mr. Dewey asked if an increase of tariff

would not be dangerous. Mr. Gibbons said the tariff should be alone; if increased it would prove such a stimulus to wool-growing it would sweep said it was very surprising to him that the the mutton breeds out of existence: does not

members were so largely from the village; he want to see any industry ruined. Jas. W. Besley, of Greenbush, was next called upon for his paper, "General care and management of sheep."

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Institute.—In taking up the subject assigned Mr. Byrne said that some were retired farmers and still felt interested in woolgrowing.

Mr. Caruss said some were; yet there were a good many merchants on the list.

The next paper was "What shall be the weight, form, fleece and general characteristics of a flock of breeding ewes," by D. P. Dewey, Grand Blanc.

Mr. Caruss asked if he would discard a sheep with tan spots if he had other sheep that were poorer animals.

Mr. Dewey said he would discard the poorest sheep regardless of spots.

Mr. Byrne said he was an old breeder and he finds the more tan marks the ram has the more he breeds, yet they are among his best wooled sheep.

Mr. Heck said he would like to know where the tan marks originated, whether from Spanish Merinos or other breeds.

Mr. Caruss said they were en original im-

be where the wind whistles through. The shed or barn should have a good water tank, so arranged that it will not freeze, every one in the flock will then drink several times a day, when only a few will drink if left out where the water will freeze, or where there is a strong wind. They should have their liberty during the day when it is not too cold and blustering, for they want exercise as well as other animals to be healthy and rugged. They should have good clover hay at night, what they will eat up clean, corn stalks in the morning in the yard or field, with a small amount of oats, corn and bran; straw at noon, and as small allowance of grain again at night, for I find they do better to give the amount of grain in two feeds than in one. Always keep salt in a box so they can get it when they want it; they are the judges as to when they want it; they are the judges as to when they want; and of the quantity. The ewes should be put, after the lambs have been taken away, on some rather dry pasture if possible, so as to stop the flow of mills; they should be closely watched to see that their udders do not get too full, in case they do, they should he milked once or twice. I have known some good ewes to be ruined for the want of care at that time. After their milk is well dried up, they should have good pasture. About three weeks before the breeding time, they should have good pasture. About three weeks before the breeding time, they should have good pasture. About three weeks before the breeding time, they should have good pasture. About three weeks before the breeding time, they should have good to breed at one time when treated in that way. As to wintering, would treat them much the same as the lambs are treated, if I had plenty of hay; if this was scarce, would feed any variety. of coarse feed at hand, and grain enough to keep in good condition, be the amount much or little; it is very bad to let the ewes run down after they have been bred. I should prefer oats with a small quantity or well as the proposed of t them much the same as the lambs are stored. Since y and point of having the part of the same as the lambs are stored. It is a solution of the part of

never be allowed to catch one or lift it by the wool or hide if it can possibly be avoided. A man who cannot shear a common sheep without cutting its skin full of holes should never be allowed to come in the barn should never be allowed to come in the barn for that purpose. I can remember when a little boy, smaller than I am now, of seeing the old-fashioned Bakewell sheep come out of the barn, with from five to fifty hacks, from the size of a pin head to a ten-cent piece. I am glad to note that we see com-

piece. I am glad to note that we see comparatively very little such work now-a-days, even among the wrinkly Merinos.

If the sheep have ticks, the shearers should never let one get away; cut every one in two that is seen. Some days after shearing, all ticks that escaped the shearers will get on the lambs, when they should be dipped in a decoction of tobacco, say about a half pound of tobacco to six gallons of water, put it in a wash boiler, for convenience, take lamb by the feet and immerse him back downwards, until he is covered to the ears. In a few days look the lambs the ears. In a few days look the lambs over, if any ticks are found dip them once more. Give the ewes and lambs sulphur with their salt through the summer, and you will have no more ticks in that flock if

If the lambs are dropped early if possible have a new milch cow at hand, to provide the little fellows with milk in case the ewes do not come to their milk, which they sometimes fail to do. If they get chilled a few drops of gin added to the milk is very beneficial. Farrow cow's milk is not good. The trouble with it in my experience is the tendency to costiveness, which may generally be avoided by putting a small quantity of castor oil, fresh lard, or stale molasses in the milk. One should always be provided with a small syringe to use in case of ex-

special for the would diseard as the would diseard the would diseard the provisions as a search of the would will consider the provisions of the search of the would will consider the would will keep the search of the would will keep the would wil

wants breeders to have more patience with young rams and not use them too young; knows it quite common with old sheep-

Mr. Stuart said he practiced the same system of docking but thinks morning the best time as the blood is thicker, thinks it objectionable to have rings in their horns: breaks them to drive with a whip. Would not advise feeding sulphur or any other tonic, prefers feeding grain after feeding hay. Stock rams should be kept alone in a box stall. Mr. Bresley thought stock rams should be

turned with some wethers. Mr. Bronson asked if snlphur would keep

the ticks off if fed to sheep.

Mr. Stuart said well bred flocks with ell would be free from ticks. Mr. Besley said he had rid his fleck of

ticks by dipping.

Mr. Hibbard said he came to learn, and asked if stock rams should be kept on day feed.
Mr. Stuart said he fed roots, sweet apples.

and beet leaves with grain.

Mr. Hibbard said he turned his ram to grass every day when not stormy and had better success on dry feed; keeping ewes on short feed two or three weeks previous to breeding had produced the best results.

had produced the best results.

Mr. Dewey said the question under discussion was one of judgment; as to dry feed he had the same experience as Mr. Hibbard; if the ewes were too fat they should be reduced in fiesh, non-breeders he had put in the barn and fed nothing but straw and water, which had proved a success; thought sunstains and reliable and reliab

Diseases of the Feet and Legs of Horses. David Stiles, of Essex County, Mass., in an address before the New England Farmers' Club, reported for the Massachusetts Ploughman, said:

Navicular joint lameness is now very common, when fifty years ago it was seldom Capt. John E. Russell, late of the State Board of Agriculture, agrees with me, that removing too much of the elastic horn and substituting a heavy shoe, is a fruitful cause of this lameness, producing concussion, jar or bruise of the joint next to the pedal bone, or bone of the foot.

This lameness is first disc wered in the morning when the horse is let out. He steps as though his feet were asleep, but comes out of it as he is driven a few miles: but after a hard drive it is renewed worse than ever. In such cases remove the shoe at once and drive carefully. If it is in the month of June, you can after a few weeks use your horse all summer without shoes, especially if your horse has a hollow block hoof, and those are generally the ones that have this lameness. The hoof of the horse grows when vegetation grows, and this is the absorbents. If large quantities of water the time of the year to improve the feet of are given, the horse sweats or stales prothe horse. The hoof of the horse will grow sometimes more in three weeks in summer when everything else is growing, than in three months in winter. If neglected, or and in sparsely settled districts will save bad shoeing is then done, it lasts through much unnecessary disability, and even the the year. It takes three months after the death of this the most valuable servant of shees are removed to get on a fair hoof to drive on the road. Time must be given to cations arising from improper watering and rid the foot of tenderness caused by shoeng and renew the horn. The same thickness of hoof will wear as long as that of iron, strange as it may appear. Put on very light shoes when you shoe, and narrow

Founder, "Flounder' the quack horse doctor calls it, and says it is the chest that is caved in a foot. I am fool enough to believe that if the chest was caved in half an inch the horse would not live ten minutes after it was done, and also that there is no such thing as chest founder. It is the shoulders drawn forward, a rheumatic trouble, and when in the feet it is inflammation between the wall or shell and the coffin bone.

Thrush is an inflammation under the fleshy frog extended to a collection of matter. Remedy, salt and vinegar or anything astringent.

Corns are broken arteries under the bar of the hoof, hence blood is secreted with the hoof and makes its appearance some six months afterward in the angle of the heel by a bloody spongy appearance.

Corns can never be cured, but will never make a horse lame if the bearing is kept away, like as we do with our own. Never dig them out; they are entirely different from

Thrush is a much worse trouble than corns. How many talks I have had with people on this subject in my shop. They think they know all about it, and that where there are corns they want to be dug out and eured. I will tell you how they can be cured, if you think you are skillful enough to do it, but I would not attempt it. If you can get something finer than a spider's web and sew the broken artery all around so that the blood will run through it and not come out,-if you can do this, after you have first dissected the hoof all to pieces and then put it back again in shape, then you can cure it. That is the only way I know. But my idea corn the less in ammation there will be. That artery will never be closed up in the world any more than the horse's eye would be good for something, if it had been knocked out and then put back again.

Quarter cracks begin at the top of the hoof, never at the bottom; hence a hoof shoe grade Percheron teams, as regards individual is of no value. Put on a plate with six or eight screws, put it close under the cavernary band. The hoof is as thick there as where it unites with the sole

I have practiced this for more than fifty years and I have never failed in a single instance to cure the horse, so far as I have known. I have put on a great many plates and have even put on one in this city.

For contraction thin the sole with an English shave and apply a convex shoe. For weak or flat feet, apply a concave shoe with wide wire.

All this trouble comes from shoeing, and horses were never affected so until they were shod. The trouble of flat feet is transmitted

from one generation to another. In purchasing a horse obtain a thoroughbred; they are less liable to become lame.

Valuable Points in the Feeding and

## Watering of Horses.

The less flesh on the legs the better

The watering and feeding of animals is important from a hygienic standpoint. It is especially so where horses are concerned. since the care of these animals is more artificial than that of any other farm stock. One of the cast-iron rules with stablemen is to water twice a day. The rule will not work especial harm if applied to horses of everyday work, which leave the stable in the morning and return at night. Water, of course, is supposed to be given at intervals through the day, and especially at the noonday meal. The time of watering is important. Water should be given before and never after feeding, so far as full drafts are concerned.

When a thirsty horse is given what water he will drink immediately after feeding much of the food is carried undigested far into the bowels, causing many disorders, as colic, for instance. If the horse is watered before being fed, the water passes out of the stomach, is taken up by the absorbents, and distributed throughout the system just where it is needed. If the horse seems thirsty after eating, two or three quarts of water may be given and will do no harm.

The disposition of the horse as to eating should be examined, and unsound teeth, if any, should be removed, and perhaps ground feed and chopped hay substituted for whole grain. This also should be the rule with greedy horses that bolt their food without grinding. If, however, a horse eats rather slowly and properly grinds his food it is better that the grain and hay be fed in the na-

If a horse is to do hard work during the day ground food is preferable for the morn ing meal. It is digested more rapidly than when the grain is fed whole. Another mistake too often made is to rush a horse into exhaustive work as soon as he has swallow ed his meal: Nothing could be more de structive to health. At least an hour should intervene after feeding before a horse is driven hard or pulled exhaustively.

The giving of water is not less importan than feeding. During a journey, and especially in hot weather, the team should be allowed to drink at every opportunity if they will. But at no time should they be allowed to fill themselves with water. Four quarts is enough at any time, unless a long distance has been driven. Then four quarts is enough for the first draft. At the end of twenty minutes each horse should be allowed a pailful if he will drink it. Generally he will not do so, but if allowed he may take two or three pailfuls at the first draft, and always to his damage.

The stomach of the horse will contain only from twelve to sixteen quarts. A pailful of water will fill the stomach of the ordinary horse. The water drank does not remain in the stomach. It passes into the large intestine (cæcum) and thence to the bowels, being taken up along the passage by fusely, and the system is depleted. The hints here given, if carefully considered and acted on, will save many veterinary fees man. Colic, indigestion, and other compli feeding kill more horses than all other causes combined .- Chicago Tribune.

### Horse Gossip.

THE horses of the United States are estimated to be worth \$1,022,738,090. But it would probably require half as much more to purchase them

THE Kalamazoo Stock Farm start the sea son with Endymion and Bell Boy taking the place made vacant by the death of Grand

WITH the present demand for good horses at remunerative prices, it is the worst econ omy in the world for a farmer to bread his mares to a mongrel. They should use the very best sires possible, whether of the draft or roadster class. Ten dollars extra for the service fee is nearly certain to make a return of five fold in the price obtained for the colt. Don't throw away the use of your mares for a year because you can get the services of a ongrel cheap.

AT some of the meetings of stock-breeder in this State the question has been asked have we not paid enough money to Great Britain and Europe for horses for breeding purposes The amount paid has been enormous, but we see no way to stop importations until the market here drops so low from the large supply as to make the business unremunerative. as has been the case with Holstein-Friesian Jersey, Shorthorn, and other breeds of cattle Only a few of these breeds are now being imported as compared with former years, and the number is likely to decrease rapidly. are required in the country, and this must naturally be the result in the case of horses

PERCHERON HORSES IN CHICAGO.-An exemplification of the fact that the quick and heavy draft teaming of Chicago is done noarly exclusively by grade Percheron horses was shown during the late Illinois State Fair. and well ventilated, but can be kept cool. Auxiliary to the great Percheron exhibit at rade of Percheron business teams was organ- kept sweet and clean all the time. Every ized. The procession, nearly two miles in extent, contained the two, four and six horse turnouts of over 150 of the most extensive any consignment sent to reliable city dealwholesale merchant and manufacturing houses of Chicago. The quality of these high appearance, compared favorably with many of the pure bloods on exhibition at the fair, which shows the adaptability of the Perc eren cross on the native stock. Grade Perch eron horses are always in demand at high prices in all markets, and farmers can make no mistake in breeding them. Mr. M. W Dunham, of Wayne, Illinois, the extensive importer and breeder of pure Percheron horses for breeding purposes, has on hand about 500 head registered with extended pedi geers in the Percheron stud-books of France and America.

We mentioned last fall that the thorong bred stallion Michigan, by imp. Leamington dam Hamiltonia by Boston, the sire of Lexing on, would be kept at the farm of Mr. George W. Phillips, near Romeo, this winter. This horse will soon be 20 years old, and when he first passed into the hands of Mr. Phillips showed his age somewhat. Well, the old forse was taken to the farm, and we had the leasure of seeing him last week. He looks ten years younger, has filled out wonderfully, and is a grand horse of about 1,100 pound Had it not been for the blaze in his face it would have required a close examination to determine that he really was Michigan. Now. we hear some horsemen say, "Oh, he has ust put plenty of fat on him, that's all." But it is not all, or any part of it. The horse had een grained high before Mr. Phillips got im; and the first thing he did was to reduce his rations in that resspect. His stomach had became so contracted from being fed on concentrated food, that it would not hold suf cient ordinary food to sustain him. By earefully feeling the way, the hay ration wa gradually increased and the grain reduced. until now he does not receive as much in three days as he formerly get in one. His direstion has improved, his coat looks healthy. he has increased his weight, and we never saw a better feeling horse than old Michiga when he was led out for inspection. It would be impossible for any one to guess his age from his appearance. And what a looker he is when he is in good shape. If owners of stallions would generally adopt the course pursued by Mr. Phillips-light grain feeding plenty of fresh air, and a reasonable amount of hay, there would be less kicking about stallions not being sure, and the colts would be healthier and sounder in every way Mesers, Dewey & Stewart adopt this cours with their stallions, and Louis Napoleon at 2 should be looked to. If inclined to bolt his is as vigorous as ever. Fat and lack of exerfood without proper chewing, his teeth cise spoils more good horses than anything

Catarrh Cured. A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainlying every know. A medy, at last found to the semipletaly control and the semipletal control and the semip prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Dr. Lawrence, 212 East 9th St., New York, will receive the recipe free Che Farm

Useless Fertilizers

W. F. Brown, in the Country Gentle man, says there is a very foolish rage for low-priced fertilizers at present because wheat is low and farmers are credulous. He says refuse saltpetre is dear at any price. Ground limestone is sold at \$10 per ton, and 25 per cent. off for cash, but would be dear in its pleasures and amusements. at 10 cents per ton; the refuse of salt works at \$12 per ton, and dear at fifty cents; raw South Carolina rock phosphate at \$10 per on; Jersey green sand at \$10 per ton-and not enough soluble potash to pay freight for fifty miles—all these find too many purchas ers who think low prices synonymous with cheapness, and mistake bulk for quality.

Would the same farmer in starting out t look for a horse, take the lowest-priced one ne could find, or use his judgment and select a good one and pay a corresponding price On the same basis of reasoning we find there is most fraud in the lowest priced, and leas in the highest-priced fertilizers.

As Dr. Sturtevant has so well said, manu acturers of fertilizers are well acquainted with the sources of plant-food supply, and are constantly on the lookout for special bar gains in materials, so that one may say that all that are offered so low are not worth the freight.

### Good Butter Spoiled. The Dairy and Food Commissioners

Ohio say in a recent circular:

"Our Commission firmly believes that arge majority of the butter made by farmer is good butter, but it is ruined when trans ferred to the dealers' hands, and done in this manner:-It is received mostly at country stores and placed in filthy, frowsy, rancid boxes or placed and stored in cellars thoroughly impregnated with vicious odors of rotten potatoes, coal oil, fish brine, pork brine, and every other foul odor that comes from decayed vegetables kept for sale at such stores. Genuine butter will lose all its good flavor in a very few hours when put in any such place.

"But the next fatal step of the dealer is to take all varieties of colored butter and re work them together, mixing and crushing until he secures an even color. He then packs his mass of salve into tubs or firkins. it is ne longer butter, the granulation of butter being all spoiled by the second and rated by applying the rules of arithmetic t unnecessary working, which leaves simply grease as the result. In this ruined condition it reaches the consumer through the city commission houses, and of course is some cause, kept only half a dozen hens pronounced unfit for table use and possibly over, expecting only eggs for family use, for cooking purposes. How can this be whose receipts for chickens sold, and the remedied? In two ways. The consumer perpetual supply of eggs, as the product of must purchase direct from the farmer in suitable sized packages, so that no second forty the next year. He argued that if six working need be made, or the dealer must bens bring ten dollars, sixty will bring one reform. No dealer should buy butter from hundred dollars, but they didn't pan out in the farmer unless it is put in convenient shipping packages when made, and in amounts of 10 to 50 pounds each, according fore. The eggs were infertile—they didn't to the size of the dairy, and unless it is at hatch. The hens laid in fence corners and all times good, fresh, sweet butter; and no under the barn, and the egg supply was not more roll butter should be received than the up to the last summer's experience. To add dairy retail trade of the store demands. have a sufficiency of stock to breed all that This is practical, and the entire make of forty hens and the two roosters developed butter in the country can be brought to an unusual depravity. They scratched out terms.

> any unpleasant odor. A cheap, up-ground "Roll butter should be kept on earthen

plates, and these should be scoured and merchant who will handle butter in this ers, as packed by the farmers, fail to bring the full fair market price. Nor will consumers ever complain. The shade or colo so material as to have good, fresh, sweet butter."

## Agricultural Items.

MOVABLE fence panels are very convenien on the farm, and about the barns. Any farmer will readily see many uses such panels can be put to.

WINTER, according to a practical farmer reveals the soil of a locality and the methods of farmers, quite as well as summer, to the real student of the soil and humanity.

A New York farmer says he always failed to get a crop of turnips until he used unleach. d ashes to fertilize the ground. Ashes wi aise a crop on any kind of land.

GERMAN millet is highly appreciated in Kentucky, and large quantities of seed are annually shipped out of the State. Williamon County alone shipped 25,000 bushels las

CREAMERY butter is worked by being passed inder the roller and pressed with a sponge covered with fine muslin. The butter passes inder the roller about fifteen times, being turned and pressed each time.

having quantities of buttermilk and no hogs to feed it to, she mixed it with sweet skimmilk, and the calves drank it readily and grew fat and hearty under the diet. DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y., wants the cham onship of the world on its celebrated fat

og "Seldom," which is estimated to weigh

1,260 pounds. Seldom is 81/4 feet long and

seven feet five inches in circumference, is

A WRITER in Hoard's Dairyman says that

kept in a box stall and very "seldom" stands upright. Seldom was to be slaughtered on the 22nd. A KANSAS farmer predicts that the plow vill yet redeem the " Great American Desert' which used to figure so prominently on our maps. After the land is plowed, the soil absorbs the water, instead of turning it off to run into the streams. The plowed land holds

the water, and it is breathed back into the air

in clouds of invisible vapor.

MR. MUNSON, of Otsego County, N. Y. alses very smooth, fine-looking potatoes. He epends entirely upon superphosphate of lime, one tablespoonful to a hill, which he applies by dropping it directly on the seed which he plants on the hilling-up system. He s never troubled with scabby potatoes.

VEGETABLE matter in the soil is Nature's great restorer and aid in plant growth, and aids in decomposing mineral matter, and fitting it for assimilation by plants. Commercial fertilizers, by which are meant princi-

place of the yard manures, which are bes obtained by purchase of animal foods, to b fed out to stock.

An Ohio farmer created considerable con ternation at an Institute held at Marietta by addressing the meeting on the subject of Wife Culture. It was a branch of husbandr they had not been in the habit of considering He recommended as essentials in this cult vation, the providing of proper labor-saving ces for the house as well as the barns, the refinements of life, and time spent

WITHIN a radius of 400 miles from Cincin nati, there are between 6,000 and 7,000 cattle reeders who raise thoroughbred stock porthorns lead as beef cattle, then the Herefords and Devons; for dairy purposes the Jersey is in front, with Holsteins a good econd. In February an organization, to be known as the Ohio Valley Cattle Growers' Asociation, was formed, and the new association will arrange for a fat stock show to be held at Cincinnati this fall.

THE N. E. Farmer thinks that more calves which are raised by hand are spoiled by feeding milk that is too cold than by any other one form of bad management. This milk should be about blood heat, or 98 degs., and it is best to test with a thermometer, as being somewhat more accurate than the finger. It should be given at regular times and in reasonable quantities. The withholding of neglect of feeding at the right temperature

Prof. Wiley has made the first full repo on the experiments made at Fort Scott, Kan. in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum. The experiments show a failure to demon trate the commercial practicability of making sugar from this cane, because the mechanics method for preventing inversion of the cane sugar or sucrose, has not been discovered. The diffusion process is successful, and there is no doubt sorghum is a great sugar-produc ing plant. But the future of the industry is as much in doubt as before the late costly experiments were inauguerated.

## The Poultry Pard.

FARMERS' POULTRY.

There is, in my opinion, a good deal of foelishness exhibited at both extremes of the poultry business, and it usually is gene give the outlook a promising character, or to prove the utter worthlessness of the speculation. I knew a farmer who, from the six hens, induced him to keep over that proportion. He only raised about the same number of chickens as the year beto the sum of his disappointments, those his onions and potatoes, riddled the ears of "Next, no dealer should handle a pound his sweet com, and climbed the grape trellis of butter until he first secures a room to exploring for early fruit. They destroyed keep it separate from all other goods having about an acre of wheat near the house, and the list of damages in the fall over-estimatartificial cellar is best, where the air is pure ed the receipts, so that we have one man ess enthusiastic than formerly.

After several years of indifferent s belief that the right thing to do, to make poultry-keeping profitable, is to build an elaborate "hen-house." This is usually a square building with architectural proporportions, surmounted by a brazen chanticleer vane. It is a little humiliating to note that fowls do not readily appropriate the new quarters provided for them, but rather roost on the cross beams near the roof of the sheep shed, and the old hen will take her brood into a corner of the woodhouse to shelter them for the night, rather than assume proprietorship of the new hen-house.

It is so often the case, that it may almost be set down as a rule, that farmers make no selections from the flock of poultry in the fall for those designed to be kept over The young roosters are killed for home us as soon as they are large enough, and when the perambulating poultry dealer come along in the fall, he is allowed to take wha he prefers, and so the shapely pullets go with the lot, and the little piping starvelings that were hatched late, in the weeds behind the hog pen or under the carriage house, go over for the next season's stock, along with such old hens as are unfit for market. A eries of unprofitable years often induces the farmer to think that all along he has been keeping the poorest breed, and a change to some other will bring the desired success. If he cannot change a setting of eggs with an neighbor who has acquired some reputation for the quality of his fowls, he purchases either eggs or pullets, in the hope that the luck of this particular flock will follow and abide in the new quarters Eggs at \$3 per dozen do not necessarily possess an inherent value that will compe success, into whosoever hands they may be placed. There must be quite a measure of ommon sense mixed with their manipula ion from mother to maturity. One should have some idea of fitness in the selection. A batch of games for a farm yard is about as Ill-advised a scheme as a fresh importation of sparrows would be. Where they cannot run, they will fly; and they prefer to roos on the harness pegs, or the carriage dasher to any other place on the farm. One game rooster, bought because he is an ornament to the front yard, or because the boys want a fighter, will so infuse his prepotent blood into the flock as to spoil all the recent years' stock. If a sort of a pleuro-pneu nonia would attack games and Guiner fowls, I should be opposed to a commission

to prevent its spread. Thus far I have presented a string of negations, from which it might be inferred that my experience proceeded no further than the failure noted. Some of the experiences above chronicled are persona ones, but they were lessons toward a better practice. We have tried several of the puffed breeds, but have come back at last to the Light Brahma, as suiting our tastes bet-

ter than any of the others. They are do-

nestic, easily handled and restrained, and so far as a fowl can be trained, they are ceachable—that is, they do not need to be tied to a pole, to learn that it is desirable that they should respect their owner's opinions about their roosting place. The chicks are hardy, and nothing less than the fall of a coop across their necks, or the swoop of a hawk, can prevent them from arriving at naturity in a reasonable length of time. Yes, they will sit on the edge of a couple of bricks, in a quiet place, until they are as light as an owl if you let them, but we or der otherwise. We have a little pen made against the wood-house, of old pickets, and when we object to a hen's broodiness, she is placed in it, and we stir her up every time we pass, and keep food by her. A couple of days confinement in an exposed place is usually sufficient to break up the worst case of broodiness. The very best stock of fowls will run out, if care is not taken in the selection of those intended to be kept for next season's use. A critical eye cast over the flock during their growth will determine which comes nearest the ideal type, and these, and only these should be reserved Last fall I sold the poultry to be taken on a certain day. That morning I selected fif teen pullets, with the view of having them as perfect and as nearly alike as possible: these, with the rooster (I should say cocker el if I were writing for a poultry column) the cream is much less a detriment than the that had been selected long before were placed by themselves, and the dealer allowed to take the remainder. These fifteen pullets have laid all winter, and we are cetting daily as many eggs from them as a eighbor who has fifty. My poultry house is 7x16 feet, six feet high at the eaves, built against the end of a carriage house, with a half roof. It has a tight floor, is well bat tened, with a door at one end and a slide window at the other. The door reaches within six inches of the ground, so that the little chicks when a week old can jump in Mother and brood soon learn to go in every night, and the door is regularly shut. We have never had the bad luck to have a brood killed by a predatory skunk, or any other midnight marauder. The great mistake with most farmers is in keeping too many hens. Every one's experience who has tried both ways, tallies with this truth. There is profit in a few, and waste with a multitude.

There is both philosophy and and reason for this, which I have not the space to refer to. If the farmer who has 40 hens and kalf a lozen roosters, will take all but 20 to the market town and sell them, reserving the finest male, he will double his year's profits above the amount of the sale. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF

**FEVER** and **AGUE** Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PER-MANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long stand-ing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be suf

cient. Use no other.
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the old and reliable remedy for impurities of the blood and Scrofulous affections—the King of Blood Purifiers.
DR. JOHN BULL'S VEGETABLE WORM DESTROYER is prepared in the form of candy drops, attractive to the sight and pleasant to the taste.

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M BRANDS! Made from Packing House Bone and Meat. Quality ne Peg on Which we Mark Hang. Every Bag Cuaranteed in Black and White. You Can Buy These the Peg on Which we Fertilizers With Your Eyes Shut. You Can Rely on EARLY MATURITY, PLUMP CRAIN. INCREASED YIELD. SUPERIOR QUALITY.

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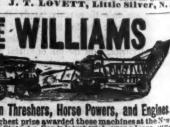
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PEARS FOR PROFIT.

BY JOSEPH LANNIN, OF SOUTH HAVEN.

Paper read before the West Michigan Prui

Osband's Summer-Is very productive

ripens early in August; fruit as large or

larger than the Buffum, and much superior

in quality, The stalk is short and strong,

fruit showy, being of a pretty glowing

color on the side next the sun. It sells

well. Originated in Wayne County, New

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2d. That it will dig If I required, and ERY HARD or ther diggers and 3d. You stand up equently no back-pay you to send perioes to P. J. o Cole & Fleming, IELD, OMIO.

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O., Canton, O. MAZOO, MICH LARGE H RUGS A DIES View of an agency in

MERY, ng at the Great is Fair, Oct., h Surface and off Skimming nts. Draws cream first as the BEST HERY of its he market. One ale price where no agents. Skinner Butter

GER AVING tool ever the ground. This PRINCIPLE,

nd Engines.

Madeleine-Is an excellent early pear ripens about the time of Osband's Summer, but like all early pears is inclined to rot. It is considerably larger than Osband's Summer, but will not keep quite so long. This fine pear is of French nationality; was cultivated long ago by Carmelite monks. The tree is hardy and very productive, fruit

Clapp's Favorite-This is a large valuable pear, originated by William Clapp, of Massachusetts, from seed. The tree is vigorous and sufficiently hardy to stand our Michigan winters. When planted on good ground and well cared for it will repay with nterest the labors of the orchardist. I gathered from eight trees, fifteen years old, 92 peck baskets, this last season. This fruit should be gathered at least eight days before ripening, for it will begin to rot at the core and lose its flavor. When well grower should plant some of these desirable and properly ripened this is one of the varieties of pear in his orchard, as there can most beautiful pears.

Bartlett-Is perhaps the finest pear grown, take it all in all. We are informed by Mr. Downing that "this noble near" originated about the year 1770, in England; was brought to this country and disseminated by a Mr. Bartlett from whom it took its name. As everybody knows the Bartlett. its great qualities, and the universal deessary for me to speak of it further.

Flemish Beauty-This is of Belgian orifor home use or market. When planted on | would be one of our finest pears for dessert. strong clay ground the fruit assumes a Because of its large size and showy apbrown color, but if planted on a rich loam pearance it always brings a good price in it is a beautiful light yellow. When well the market. If not allowed to overbear the It ripens about the middle of September.

Buffum-This pear is, according to Mr. Downing, "a native of Rhode Island." Its Originated in Connecticut. The tree is The tree is an upright vigorous grower, but far from being a dessert fruit, but is ex- September. cellent for canning and preserving. When the tree becomes fifteen years old or more, Tree very hardy, an early bearer. Fruit it bears immensely and the fruit sells fairly | medium in size, flesh white, good to very well in the Chicago market. One year ago | good; ripens in December, and will hold I gathered nine bushels from one tree seven- good until March. teen years old, and the fruit netted me

after the Buffum. The skin is of a greenish Virgalieu in New York, and as St. Michael's color, russety and sprinkled with brown in Boston. It is a French pear and has dots. The tree is a strong grower and very | been known to fruit growers for over 200 productive. In an orchard of 500 trees I years. The fruit is a little above the would plant 25 of this variety. The fruit medium size, of a pale yellow aprinkled. is above the medium size and is highly per- with small dots. This fruit ripens in the

most showy of our native pears. The fruit This pear is of a very rich flavor. is large, of a yellow color, flesh white, In this paper I mention 17 or 18 varieties ma, rich, juicy. It ripens in Michigan of pear, but were I about to plant an ortender as a fruit and will not keep, unless carefully handled, for more than two or

three weeks. Bosc-This is, in my opinion, superior in flavor to every pear grown in this country, unless it may be the Seckel, and while it approaches the Seckel closely in flavor it has the advantage of being nearly three times larger. This splendid pear was raised in Belgium, in 1897, and named in honor of M. Bosc, superintendent of the Jardine des Plants, Paris. The fruit is small at the stem but increases in size toward the calyx

ficulty they experience in propagating the trees, and for this reason the nursery stock is dear. When transplanted from the nursery it is difficult to raise the trees, there being no fibrous roots, but only two or three stout prongs. When rips the fruit is of a beautiful golden yellow. In an orchard of 500 trees I would plant 50 or 75 Bosc. It ripens about the 15th of Oc-

Clairgeau-This large, showy pear was raised near the city of Nantes in the west of France. The tree bears young, is remarkably productive; so much so that it is found necessary to thin at least threefourths of all that desire to grow. The fruit can hardly be classed as second rate; but because of its large size and fine appearance, it always commands a good price in the market where appearances take the

D'Anjou—This noble pear is also of French erigin. Fruit is large, of greenish Society, meeting in Trenton, December 15th color, russet dots, of a light crimson color next the sun. The flesh is white; not so grown by the use of special fertilizers. fine in flavor as the Bosc. It is, however, of a fine, melting, delicious flavor, and highly perfumed; ripens early in November in length, or, allowing the limbs on each

gian origin. The tree is one of the most years. He says this was done on a soil that vigorous of all our pear trees, and very easy to propagate. The fruit is above the medium size, of good appearance, and al- the culture of the peach a failure. The soil ways commands a good price. Flesh white. was not apparently at fault. It would profine in grain, juley; first in second class; duce fifty bushels of corn or two or three

from an accidental seedling on the farm of no indications of any unfavorable nature to a Mr. Sheldon, in the town of Huron, the peach, yet we never knew a peach to Wayne County, N. Y. The tree grows thrive in it, even a seedling would turn yelerect, vigorous, hardy, and is a good, low and die before a peach would mature. regular bearer after it arrives at the age of The chances of peach sulture were certainly eight or ten years. The fruit grows very not promising, yet on that same soil and slowly until the middle of September, when situation we grow four feet or over of it begins to enlarge, and becomes of fair healthy peach wood per annum, free from size. If well cultivated on rich ground the yellows or disease. How do we do it? Sheldon will grow to nearly the size of a The same as we think you can, by the use Baldwin apple. Mr. W. A. Brown and of special fertilizers-bone, potash and nimyself had plates of this variety of pear at trogen. We apply, as soon as we have the our fairs, last fail, as large as Roxbury or bone to do it, 500 pounds of bone-dust per a great advantage here over the small or Golden Russet apples. When growing it is a cre. In the spring, as soon as the growth of a green russet, but when ripe it is a has commenced, we apply 500 pounds of reputation for his goods and command a good article just from V.rginia, and will show

peautiful golden hue. In flavor it will nearly compare with the Bosc. 1 had from one tree last season 32 peck baskets. It

Connecticut. The tree is an upright, fair grower, and on arriving at maturity will, with fair play, bear a good crop every year. at the stem, but broad at the calyx end. When growing and until it begins to ripen, the fruit is of a greenish color. When ripe with small russet dots. The flesh is white, of fair quality; sells for a good price. Ripens in the last week of October, but will

keep in a cool, dry place until September. Seckel-There are two varieties of this delicious little pear. The brown, or original Seckel, originated on the farm of a Mr. Seckel who lived a short distance from Philadelphia. This pear is said to be distinct from all other varieties, and is not equalled by any variety in this country or Europe. The tree is hardy, but not quite so vigorous in its growth as some other varie-

ties. The fruit is small, regularly formed, of a brownish color, somewhat russety toward the stem; flesh white, rich, juicy, melting. Ripens Sept. 20 to Oct. 10. Foote's Seckel was raised by a Mr. Foote, of Massachusetts, from the, seed of the Seckel. This variety is from two to three weeks later than its parent, is one half larger, and nearly if not quite as good in quality. The tree is more spreading and vigorous than the Seckel. Every fruitbe no danger of overstocking the market

with the Seckel pear. Louise Bonne-This is a French pear. It grows equally well as a standard or on quince stock. The tree is a strong grower and very productive, fruit of medium size and good quality, flesh white, sweet, and slightly perfumed. Ripens in October.

Duchess-A pear imported from France mand for it in the market, it is not nec- It is grown to greatest perfection when grafted on quince stock. Indeed, when grown as a standard the fruit is so insipid gin, as its name imports. The tree bears as to be wholly unfit for use, but when well early fruit, large, juicy, sweet, if on good grown is perhaps the largest of all our ground and well cultivated; but if neglect- pears. The flesh is white, juicy, of fine the stock at this place is straight you can ed the fruit will hardly grow to medium flavor, and were it not for the little hard cut out a wedge so that the one you graft size, and will crack and be of little value substances scattered through the flesh, it grown this is one of our most delicious pears. | tree will produce a good crop every year. Ripens first of October to 25th.

Onondaga (Known as Swan's Orange)form is agood deal like the White Doyenne. vigorous and very productive. This variety proves to be profitable for market. The seldom comes into bearing until ten or fruit is large, skin a little coarse, and untwelve years after being planted. This is even, quality excellent; ripens last of

Lawrence-Is a native of Long Island.

White Doyenne-Is recognized as one of the best varieties of autumn pear. It is Beurre Hardy-This pear ripens directly known as Butter pear in Philadelphia, as latter part of September, but if packed be-Stevens' Ganes3e-This is one of the fore fully ripe will keep a couple of months.

thirds, because several of the varieties referred to ripen at the same time.

Cheap Gift Packages.

The subject of cheap crates and boxes, to be sold with the fruit, is now agitating the puolic mind. We believe that the adoption of gift packages can only turn out to the advantage of the fruit grower. Many persens that pass a fruit-stand in the city during strawberry time without a thought of and that the production will be as uniform, buying, would often be induced to purchase a quart, if they would get with it a handy package from which to eat the fruit, or in which to carry it home. Gift packages, no pounds of dried sage leaves are used annually doubt, will stimulate the berry consumption eonsiderably.

Neither is it to be doubted, that the transportation companies, in some way, indemaify themselves for the labor of returning the crates without charge imposed upon them. The fruit grower should not expect that they perform any service without adequate pay. The rates for one way are fixed high enough to pay for the return of the empty packages. If growers cease to ask for the privilege of having their packages returned gratis, the companies will not very long refuse to lower their rates correspondingly, and probably enough to pay the original cost of packages .- Orchard and Garden.

How to Grow the Peach.

The editor of Farm and Garden exhibited at the New Jersey State Horticultural and 16th, 1886, a sample of peach growth Three years' growth of a peach tree limb which measured twelve feet and three inches side to be horizontal, would make a spread Doyenne Boussock-This pear is of Bel- of top twenty-four feet six inches in three would, without special fertilizers, have produced the yellows the first year and made tons of hay per acre. A good clay loam, Sheldon-This splendid pear originated well drained, (forty feet to water), and gave

kainit, or 300 pounds of muriate of potash. We prefer the kainit if it can be had cheaply. If we wish a large growth we use, with

ripens about the 20th of October to the 1st | the kainit, 100 pounds of nitrate of soda. Tae nitrate will make a weak and immature wood, which may winter-kill, and would not use it. Sow all the fertilizers broad-cast. The effect of the fertilizers will The fruit is large, roundish, a little small at once appear in the rich green of the new In a large cherry orchard. leaves, and the increased vigor and rich color of wood, and health of the tree. The flavor of the fruit will be perceptibly and it often has a finely colored cheek, sprinkled the color wonderfully improved. We have no fear of yellows or disease. If our readers will try these special fertilizers, as we recommend, we believe that one of the greatest drawbacks to the successful culture of the peach—the yellows—will not appear in the orchard. If it should, a larger application of the fertilizer we mention will

> Grape Grafting. Judge Samuel Miller, in the Rural World,

this question of grape grafting comes up, and it is well worth repeating how the thing is done, particularly when we think we have nade some discovery. In the first place, the time at which it should be done is undecided, as 'doctors disagree,' and so far as my experience goes, there is not much difference, provided the grafts are in good condition, the vines healthy, and the work properly done.

"I have done it quite early, so that the grafts had to be well covered to keep the frost out. Have performed the work at all times from the middle of February until June. Last spring I did most of it just before any sign of the buds swelling, and they bled profusely, yet the success was far above the usual rate. The grafts should be about the thickness of a common lead pencil, with two eyes, cut one-half inch above the upper bud and one inch below the lower, to have space to make the wedge. The ground should be cleared away from the vine to be grafted down, so that there is room to saw off the vine low enough down, so that when the graft is set the upper eves of it will be about level with the surface of the earth. If will fit in tightly. If, however, the stem is twisted, as they often are, use a fine toothed saw and saw out the wedge, in fact the saw is indispensable when the stocks are strong. Let in your graft, press it down tight and if you tap on the top of the graft with a heavy knife handle, it won't hurt. Then tie with some strong, waxed twine to hold the graft in place; then fill in the ground, press firmly around the graft up to the upper bud, cover this with a handful of sawdust, and over that some weeds or rubbish. Where the stock is an inch or more in diameter, use

"If your grafting wood is heavy and longjointed, one bud will do, in which case there should be a shoulder cut on the graft, and have the wedge go in so that it rests on the stock. If the grafting is to be done late where the vines have made a growth of two feet or more, as some prefer, the grafts should not be retarded, as is sometimes recommended, but kept active. I have always had the best results when the buds were ready to burst on the grafts when set."

Horticultural Notes

BEETS and turnips packed in moss for winter consumption, will come out fresh and crisp in spring.

Two 32-quart crates of strawberries from Florida sold in the New York market on the 19th of February for \$144! They were the

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentleman says horticulturists will live to learn that the ravages of the phylloxera, or root-bark curse, are due to the impoverishment of the vine.

GBAPE-GROWERS are advised to cut their vines well back in pruning, so that the quality of the grapes will be the best possible annually, as possible. It is said that not less than two million

in the United States for various purposes. half-acre will grow about 3,000 plants, yielding from 500 to 700 pounds of leaves. CALIFORNIA competition is ruining the

growing of grapes in Ohio for wine-making purposes. San Francisco wine merchants can deliver their product in our markets at lower prices than eastern growers can afford

Telegraph says, pear slugs can be easily and effectually exterminated by sprinkling the trees with Paris green and water, as apple trees are sprinkled for the canker-worm. ORCHARD trees often get too much pruning

Thin out, in young trees, enough to prevent the main leaders from interfering with each other, and if a few shoots grow more strong ly than others, cut them out, to allow all the branches to grow on an equality. A CORRESPONDENT of the American Cultiva tor says any good, thrifty tree, full of vital force, can be moved with as much safety as

can a two or three-year-old tree. A tree

however, exhausted by seed-bearing, a hide

bound tree, or a tree half sick or half starved. cannot be moved without much risk. MR. HILL of Arlington, Mass., raises but one variety of strawberry, the Sharpless, which he grows at the rate of 6,000 or 7,000 uarts to the acre. But he does it by the help of irrigation, applying the water as the berries begin to fill out, and finds it of great

ing tree, and if grafted when small, as is always done in nurseries, it will be 15 or 20 but if the stocks are planted four or five years before grafting, so as to have a head with six or eight stocks, then it will come into

Tur trade to American apples in England is growing steadily and will continue to do so if eare is taken to pack none but first-class fruit and brand it with a trademark that will not be long unknown in this most critical of all markets. The large grower or shipper has to York, and he asked if he had any honey

Orchard and Garden savs tobacco is the great remedy for aphis in cherry trees, and recommends steeping tobacco stems to form strong tea, to which soap-suds should be addwhere there is danger of winter-kill we into the liquid, and parts which cannot be reached are to be sprinkled liberally. But this remedy involves much labor, especially

THE man who has "no time to fool with garden truck," is the very man who, if his wife by dint of perseverence and taking on her other duties succeeds in raising a few fruits and vegetables, will help himself the most liberally when they are brought to the table, and without one care or thought for And often the one whose toll has produce them gets the smallest help, or surrenders her share entirely because the supply is small.

HALE'S HONEY is the best Cough Cure, 25, 50c., \$1 GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP heals and beautifies, 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions, 25c. HILL'S HAIR & WHISKER DYE—Black & Brown, 50c. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 Minute, 25c.
DEAN'S RHEUMATIC PILLS are a sure cure, 50c.

Apiarian.

Dr. J. W. Vance read a paper before the

Wisconsin Bee-keepers' Convention, in which he said:

Honey is a physiological sweet, in other words its constituents are such that it is absorbed into the blood without undergoing chemical change.

Such is not the fact with regard to sugar. Sugar is indigestible, or rather not as susceptible of absorption and assimilation as honey, but it requires the action of the gastric juice to split or invert its elements, the muriatic acid element of the gastric juice being the chief agent in this chemica transposition. This change produces what is termed in chemistry dextrose and lævulose. I presume this explanation does not convey a very clear or definite idea of the nature of these products, for the names applied only indicate how they affect polarized light. After this change occurs, absorption takes place. If in any way it is hindered or, on account of an excess of sugar above the capacity of the gastric juice to transform, there remains a residue, the result is decomposition into elements that irritate and inflame the mucus membrane of the intestinal canal, producing a list of ailments too numerous to mention here. Think of the legions of little ones who have been the victims of their universal fondness for sweets, and who so frequently suffer from gastric troubles which, are in a large degree the result of sugar indigestion. How many, many children have perished from eating candy? Their little graves are innumer

The importance of sugar as an element of food may be inferred from the large propor tion of the elements of our food which is transformed by the action of the digestive organs into the constituents of sugar. Consider the proportions of bread, potatoes and vegetables we consume daily, all of which must undergo this saccharine change before they are suitable to be appropriated by the human system; it may give you an approxi mate idea of the amount of these elements that are required to nourish our bodies.

If therefore, the saccharine comprises s large a part of the elements of our food, does it not become an important question as to what form of sweet is the most appropriate and healthful for the nutrition of the after enumerate, it seems to me, you will agree with me that honey is the most im portant and the most healthful, because it is absorbed into the system without change, and because, unlike sugar, it does not easily undergo fermentation. The formic acid which is an ingredient of honey, prevents chemical change and the morbid processes

arising from decomposition of sugar. Honey is not only a delicious form of weet, but is a very healthful and nutritious form of food. It aids the natural function of the alimentary canal. It is recommended, by those who have thus used it, as a refreshing drink, diluted with water in the proportion of from two to five per cent.

As a remedy for croup and sore throat it is quite efficient. It is highly useful as a vehicle in the administration of medicine in the treatment of diseases of mouth and larynx, in the form of a gargle.

Uses of the Bee's Sting.

W. F. Clarke, a Canadian naturalist says he is convinced that the most important office of the bee's sting is that which is performed in doing the artistic cell work, capping the comb and infusing the formic acid, by means of which honey receives its keeping qualities. The sting is really a skilfully contrived little trowel, with which the bee finishes off and caps the cells when they are filled brimful of honey. This explains why honey extracted before it is capped over does not keep well. The formic acid has not been injected into it. This is done in the act of putting the last toucher to the cell work. As the little pliant trewe is worked to and fro with such dexterity, the darts, of which there are two, pierce the plastic cell surface, and leave the nectar beneath it tiny drops of the fluid which nakes it keep well. This is the "art preservative" of hency. Herein we see, says Mr. Clarke, that the sting and the poison bag, with which so many of us would like to dispense, are essential to the storage of the beautiful comb honey of commerce would be a thing unknown. This is certainly a most wonderful provision of nature.

loke on a Commission Man.

Recently Mr. H. P. Deahl, of Berryville, sold to a merchant in York, Pa., about 500 check Mr. Deahl received a letter from the merchant's son, saying the honey was almost worthless and would be sold for what it would bring. Mr. Deahl promptly took a train for York and dropped into the store he had shipped to. Upon inquiry he found that he was in the presence of the young man who had written the letter which took him

Cuticura Skin and Blood →Disease← — from — PIMPLES to SCROFULA

OKIN TORTURES OF A LIFETIME IND stantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTTCURA SOAF, a real Skin Beautifier, and a single application of CUTTCURA, the great Skin CUTC.
This repeated daily with two or three doses of
CUTTCURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to
keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and
unirritating, the bowels open, and the liver and
kidneys active, will speedly cure
Eczems, tetter, ringworm, psoriasis, lichen,
pruritus, soald head, dandruff, and every species
of torturing, disfiguring, itehing, sealy and pimply diseases of the skin and stalp, with loss of
hair, when physicians and all known remedies
fall.

PIMPLES, blackheads, chapped and oily skin

you a sample of it," and thereupon stepped Deahl, to who you penned this letter"pelled to hang down his head for shame. after a few words a check-for it was issued. -Berryville (Va) Courier,

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## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a peculiar medicine, and is carefully pre-pared by competent pharmacists. The com-bination and proportion of Sarsaparilla, Dan-delion, Mandrake, Yellow Dock, and other remedial agents is exclusively peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, giving it strength and curative power superior to other preparations. A trial will convince you of its

**Purifies the Blood** 

creates and sharpens the appetite, stimulates the digestion, and gives strength to every organ of the body. It cures the most severe cases of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, and all other affections caused by impure blood, Dyspepsia, Billousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Catarrh, Rheu-matism, and that extreme tired feeling.

else I ever used." A. BALL, Syracuse, N. Y. Creates an Appetite

NORTHERN CROWN "I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for cancerc humor, and it began to act unlike anything else. It cured the humor, and seemed to tone up the whole body and give me new life." J. F. Nixon, Cambridgeport, Mass. Send for book giving statements of cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar



ch positively cures all those diseases weakness which afflict the female sex: 't despair because your family doctor cannot you.' These Shields cure where all medi-

MAGNETIC SHIELD CO., 227 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

UNION NURSERIES

Our stock is excellent and embraces all leading hardy varieties of Fruit and Ornamental trees, Shrubs, Small Fruit Plants, etc., etc.

We give special attentien to individual orders and will be pleased to correspond with those preferring to buy direct from headquarters. Our facilities for packing dealers' orders are excellent.

To nu suymen we offer the best Tree Diguer on earth—the "Common Sense." Also breet ers of Clydesdale Horses. Address

L. Q. BRAGG & CO., jal9-ly-odm



A POSITIVE CURE for every form of

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soap 25c.; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. 25 Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

back and in a few minutes returned with some of the beautiful honey. "Is it all like this?" asked Mr. Deahl. "Yes, sir;" said the young man. "How much have you?" Deahl next asked. "About 500 pounds." "Are you sure the lot is as good as .that?" he next asked, "as I am a good judge of honey." "Just walk back here and see for yourself," said the young man. "Well, I'm gled to hear you say so " said Mr. Deahl. I'm glad to hear you say so," said Mr. Deahl. 'And now I'll introduce myself. I am Mr. producing the letter-" and the next time was confronted by the person he sought to victimize with rascality, and he was com-Mr. Deahl demanded his money, and

great medicinal value. Hood's Sarsaparilla

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has helped me more for catarrh and impure blood than anything

"I used Hood's Sarsaparilla to cleanse my blood and tone up my system. It gave me good appetite and seemed to build me over. E. M. HALE, Lima, Ohio.

"Of earthly goods, the best is a good wife; A bad the bitterest curse of earthly life."

MAGNETIC SHIELD ABDOMINAL BELT.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RPEE'S NEW VEGETABLES

We invite special attention of all intelligent cultivators to the following STERLING NOVELTIES OF RARE VALUE, which having CAREFULLY CROWN and Tested we can HONESTLY RECOMMEND.

BURPEPS CHAMPION MARKET MELON. The handsomest and most profitable market melon yet introduced. Of perfect globe shape, ribbed and densely netted; thick meated, with light green death. Three times the size of Burpepe's Netted diem, nearly as early, and much more productive. Per liberal picket, 30 cents; 3 packets for 80 cents.

BURPEPS SURPHISE RADISH. Quite the condition one of the standard of the condition longer than a seen, seley flavor; of very early, quick growth. It is remarkable for remaining in fine condition longer than any other early radiak. Per plt. Is clas; oz. 25 cts.

BURPEPS PERFECTION DWARF temanagus for remaining in the condition longer temanagus for remaining in the condition longer.

BURPKE'S PERFECTION DWARF WAX BEAN. A very valuable new variety named in our honor by the originator. Unequaled in productiveness; it is also unsurpassed in quality, the long golden pods being stringless, tender, and of cich flavor. Fer packet, 55 cents; 5 packets for \$1.00.

BURPKE'S HARD-HEAD LETTUCE.

HURPKE'S HARD-HEAD LETTUCE.

BURPKE'S HARD-HEAD LETTUCE. Per packet, la cents; per ounce, so cents.

DANISH BALL-HEAD CABBAGE—

Heads are hard as can be, round as a ball, of very fine
grain and good keepers. Pkt. 10 cts.; ounce, 40 cts.

grain and good keepers. Fkt. 10 cts.; ounce, 40 cts.

RDMAND'S EARLY TURNIP BEET.—Of handsome, round shape, dark blood red, excessweet and tender; matures early. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; pound, \$1.50. EDMAND'S EARLY TURNIP BEET.—Of handsome, round shape dark blood red, exceedingly sweet and tender; matures early. Packet, io cents; ounce, its cents; pound, \$1.40.

BURPEE'S GOLDEN UPRIGHT PEPPER.—Remarkable in habit of growth, the peppers growing upright; of large size, rich golden-yellow, tinged with blush-red; very mild flavor. Packet, io cents.

THE TURNER HYBEID TOMATO.—For yearly and the largest of all good tomastees; remarkable for solidity, fine quality and immense productiveness. \*\*Our original selected seed.\*\* Fkt., io.; 3/0 m., 40.

THE EMERALD GEM MELON.—Green skin with thick salmon flesh, surpassing all other melons in rich, sugary flavor. This early early new melon is promounced sequeled. Per packet, ib cts. the enormous weight of four and three-fourths pounds. Per packet, ib cents; opine, 40 cents.

27-All the above, except the last three, are catalogued by us for the first time this year, and are yegertables of Unusual Merit. We will mail one package of each of the Ten Varieties for it the purchaser names this paper. For fuller descriptions of the above city of them being painted \$1.00.

It is a handsome book of 126 pages, with hundreds of illustrations and honest descriptions of all THE Specialties, many of which cannot be of KEDS. Including TESTED NOVELTIES and Valuable Specialties, many of which cannot be the other than the purchase. WRITE TO-DAY for the Barpee's Farm and Flower Sections.

your man first." If a thunderbolt had shaken the house the young man could not have been more startled at the manner he have been more startled at the manner he



PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 Cortiandt St.,

SEEDS PREE

SE of all kinds of Seeds, Bulbs,

EVERYTHING FOR THE FARM ARS GARDEN.

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BEADQUARTERS

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ROOT'S NORTHER CROSS



butter bidder, the premises described in said mori gage, or so much thereof as may be necessary pay the amount due on said morigage, with interest or his assignee, which seld premises are described or his assignee, which seld premises are described as follows: Loes thirty-two, thirty-two can fifty-one. fifty two and fifty-three of William C. Maybury's subdivision of lot ten of Theodore J. and Dennis J. Camput and the subdivision of fractional sections 29 and 32, town one south, range 12 cast.

MABY E. HARROWEH,

DETROIT, Mich., Tuesday, December Itst, 1896.

S. S. BABCOCK, Attorney of Assignee.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—Third Judicial Circuit. In Chancery.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, in Chancery, at Detroit, on the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1887. Maria M. Lincoln, complainant, vs. George F. Lincoln, defendant.

In this cause it appearing that the defendant, George F. Lincoln, is not a resident of this State, and that his last known place of residence was in the city of Chicago, County, of Cook, and State of Illinois, on motion of Frederick T. Sibley, solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant enter his appearance and answer the bill of complaint filed in this cause en or before five months from the date of this order, and that within twenty days the co-aplainant cause this order to be published in the Monthaux Faramed and sartz 400m. Irom the date of this order, and that within twent days the co-plainant cause this order to be pullshed in the MICHIGAN FARMER AND STATE JOHN NAL OF AGRICULTURE: said publication to be of tinued once in each week for six successive week Circuit Court Commissioner in and for FREDERICK T. SIBLEY.

Solicitor for Complainant.

A true copy:
CHAS. KELLOGG, Deputy Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—In the Circuit Clark vs. John W. Clark. In Chancery. Upon due proof by affidavit that John W. Clark in Chancery. Upon due proof by affidavit that John W. Clark this court, resides out of the said State of Michigan and in one of the United States or Canada, and on motion of Sylvester Larned, solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the bill of complains filed in the said cause, within four months from the date of this order, else the said hill of complains shall be taken as confessed. And, further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the

A Ta session of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne in Chancery convened and held at the Circuit Court room in the City of Detroit, on the Sist day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven. Presents Hon. F. H. Chambers, Circuit Judge, Neille Gallagher vs. William H. Gallagher. In above, cause it appearing by the affidavit of Thomas A. Williams duly filed that he has had in his hands for service since the issuing thereof the subpoena in said cause, and that the same cannot be served; and it further appearing by affidavit of said complainant, Neille Gallagher, hands fold, that said defendant, William H. Gallagher, is not a resident of the State of Michigan but is a resident

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STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

GIBBONS BROTHERS,

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> No. 44 Larned Street, Wes DETROIT, MICH.

\* Subscribers remitting money to this office would confer a favor by having their letters regstered, or by procuring a money order, other wise we cannot be responsible for the money.



DETROIT, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1887.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post-office as second class matter.

### WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the most week amounted to 74,069 bu., against 00 099 bu., the previous week and 102,669 bu. for corresponding week in 1886. Shipments for the week were 258,536 bu. against 37,831 bu, the previous week, and 40,515 bu. the corresponding week in 1886. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 2,-239.871 bu., against 2,688,922 bu. last week and 2,275,951 bu. at the corresponding date in 1886. The visible supply of this grain on Feb. 26 was 57,624,225 bu. against 59,883,568 the previous week, and 52,149,696 bu. at ding date in 1888. This shows a se from the amount reported the previous week of 2,256,348 bu. The export rances for Europe for the week ending Feb. 26 were 1,579,183 bu. against 1,370,350 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 11,175,543 bu. against 3,-181,130 for the corresponding eight weeks

After a dull and rather irregular market week of wheat and flour reckoned as wheat, of fully 2,650,000 bu., and the knowledge been very unfavorable for wheat in a large area of the winter wheat States, all com-3%c. New York was 3c higher on May a speculative way. deliveries, and Liverpool was reported firmer changeable, wheat will be firmer.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of spot wheat from February 15th to March 5th inclusive:

	No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No. 8
Feb. 15	82	81	80
** 16	81	8036	
14	8114	81	78
18	811/6	8114	79
44 19	82	82	78
4 21	811/4	8134	78
a. 22			
4 28	81	8134	
4 24	81	811/4	78
44. 25	81	81	
44 26	811/4	8134	7814
44. 98	82	81 %	79
March 1	811/4	811/6	78%
44 2	82	8136	7914
3	811/4	811/4	79
4	841/4	84%	8014
м 5	84	83%	80
		CONTRACTOR OF	

The following table gives the closing prices each day of the past week on the various deals of No. 1 white:

	March	April	May	June
Monday		**	**	845
Tuesday		**		.833
Wednesday.	82	821/4		
Thursday		** *	83%	
Friday	- **		84	**
Saturday			**	
For No.	9 red t	he closing	prices of	th th

parious deals each day of the past week were as follows:

Monday	81%	8214	88%	83%
Tuesday	81 % 81 %	82%	82%	8414
Thursday	01/6	82%	84	83%
Briday	***	- **	84%	96%
Shinments of	# wheat	from	India fo	or the

week ending Feb. 26, 1887, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 220,000 bush., of which 100,000 were for the United Kingdom and 120,000 bush, to the continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to ao.000 bush., of which none went to the United Kingdom and 80,000 bush. to the Continent. The total shipments since April 1, 1886, or during the current crop year, amount, as reported in round abers, to 41,008,000 bushels, including 20,308,000 bushels, or 49,52 per cent to the Enited Kingdom and 20,700,000 bu. or 50.48 per cent to the Continent, leaving only a moderate quantity available for export until the new crop comes in. The shipments during the crop year ended March 31, 1886, egregated 39,312,969 bu, against 29,550,-721 bu the previous crop year. The wheat on passage from India February 16 was estimated at 2,536,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 3,248,000 bu.

The following statement gives the amount of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage for Great Britain and the Continent of Eu

Visible supply On passage for United Kingdom On passage for Continent of Europe.	Bushel 59,896,5 17,786.0 5,080,0
Total bushels Feb. 19, 1887 Total previous week.  Butal two weeks ago Total Feb. 20, 1886	82,702,5 88,698,5 85,154,0 70,489,8

The estimated receipts of foreign and during the week ending February 26 were 94.000 bu. less than the estimated ing Feb. 12 the receipts are estimated to have been 3,660,136 bu, less than the con-

No. 1 California, 7s. 4d. for No. 2 winter, and 7s. 4d. for No. 2 spring.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN. The receipts of corn in this market th past week were 40,611 bu., against 41,729 bu. the previous week, and 86,958 bu. for the corresponding week in 1886. Shipments for the week were 32,158 bu., against 62,720 bu. the previous week, and 78,964 bu. for the corresponding week in 1886. The visible supply of corn in the country on Feb. 26 amounted to 16, 134, 015 bu. against 16, 569, 794 bu, the previous week, and 11,503,910 bu, at the same date last year. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week indicated of 435,779 bu. The exports for Europe the ast week were 1,320,630 bu., against 634,219 bu. the previous week, and for the past eight veeks 7,228,030 bu., against 11,426,122 bu. for the corresponding period in 1886. The stocks now held in this city amount to 45, 310 bu. against 59,327 bu. last week and 157,-000 bu. at the corresponding date in 1886.

The close of the week saw a sharp ad-

vance in corn, undoubtedly caused by the improvement in wheat. In this market it advanced on Saturday to 40% c for No. 2, but declined a little, and finally closed steady at 40 4c per. bu., with May delivery at 41%c. No. 3 spot closed at 40c. At Chicago the market was active and irregular on Saturday, advancing and then dropping back again, but finally closed at an advance of %c from the previous day. No. 2 spot is quoted there at 35% @38%c, March delivery at 35%, May at 41%, June at 41%, and July at 43c, closing steady. The New York market showed an advance of 11/4@ 1%c, and options %@1%c on the various deals. The export demand was light bu speculation active. The Liverpool market on Saturday was quoted firm, with fair demand. New mixed western was quoted at 4s. 41/d., March delivery at 4s. 41/d., and April at 49, 4d, per cental.

The visible supply of this grain on Feb. 26 was 4,736,016 bu., against 4,871,405 bu. the previous week, and 2,247,859 bu. Feb. 27, 1886. The exports for Europe the past all week, business suddenly became active week were nothing against 6,234 ar Saturday, and values began advancing in the previous week, and for the last eight a most unexpected manner to May dealers. | weeks were 16,444 bu. against 454,272 It seems that the notable decrease in the bu. for the corresponding weeks in 1886. visible supply the previous week, over one The visible supply shows a decrease of 135, and a quarter millions of bushels, the light 389 bu. during the week. Stocks held in meceipts reported at western points, coupled store here amount to 24,385 bu., agains with a sharp export demand, which it is 10,863 bu. the previous week, and 22,052 thought will show an export during the past | bu. at the corresponding date in 1886. The receipts at this point for the week were 47,-481 bu., against 22,005 bu. the previous that the weather of the past two weeks has week, and 24,778 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 7,277 bu., against 11,295 bu. the previbined to strengthen the market. The ous week, and 11,835 bu. for same week in fluctuations were rapid, and after a day of 1886. Oats have been dull the past week, much excitement prices finally closed at an but the firmer feeling in wheat seemed to afadvance on both spot and futures, May fect it also on Saturday, and the slight dewheat showing an advance of 3% from last cline which had taken place has been regain-Saturday, and closing firm. Chicago was ed, No. 5 white is now quoted at 33c per bu., active, irregular, but showing a greater ad. and No. 2 mixed at 30%c. No sales of vance than Detroit, May wheat going up light mixed are reported. Nothing doing in

The Chicago market is firmer and slightly at an advance. A considerable decrease in higher than a week ago; trading was more the visible supply is looked for, and if it active. No. 2 mixed is quoted at 24c for materializes and the weather keeps so spot, 29c for May, and 291/c for June. By sample sales of No. 3 white were made at 291/4@301/4c, No. 2 white at 30 @30%c, No. 3 mixed at 27@29%c, and No. 2 mixed at 271/@29c per bu. The New York market advanced 1/@1/4c on all grades on Saturday, and was fairly active at 35@

## DAIRY PRODUCTS.

## BUTTER.

The market has continued to improve and values show a decided advance, especially on choice grades of dairy. The supply of really good butter is light, and the quotations for such range from 19 to 22c per lb., with small lots of faney bringing 1@2c more. Ordinary to good dairy sells at 14@17c. Creamery has also advanced, and is firm at 25@27c, according to quality. At Chicago there is a firm tone to the market, with prices on all good grades of butter showing an advance. Elgin fancy creamery, 29@81c per lb; fine Iowa and similar makes, 26c@28c; fair to good do, 16@20c. The best dairies ranged at 21@24c; good to choice do, 15@20c, and ordinary to fair do, 12@14c. Fine packed roll butter was scarce and would bring 16@17c; fair to good roll, 12@14c; common and packing stock, 10@11c. The New York market has continued the improve ment noted two weeks ago, and there has been a further advance in values. All grades of good butter are firm, but the greatest advance has been in fancy selections, of which the market is comparatively bare. The highest prices ruling have tended to check the export trade. It may be therefore, that prices have reached their limit and any change hereafter, be toward lower prices. Quotations in that market

n Saturday were as follows:		- 1	ł
RASTERN STOCK.			ł
reamery, tubs, choice reamery, tubs, prime reamery, good reamery, fair reamery, fair reamery, ordinary reamery, June, good tate dairy, tubs, new, good tate dair, full tubs, faney tate do half-firkin tubs, good do tate do half-firkin tubs, good do tate do half-firkin tubs, good do tate do half-firkin tubs, good tate do half-firkin tubs, fair, do tate do half-firkin tubs, ordinary tate dairies, entire, fine tate dairies, entire, good tate dairies, entire, ordinary tate dairies, entire, ordinary tate dairies, entire, ordinary tate dairies, intere, ordinary tate dairies, ordinary tate dairy firkins, choice tate dairy firkins, good	30 27 24 20 18 17 14 29 26 21 19 17 15 14 21 19 17	(8.51) (9.29) (9.26) (9.23) (9.18) (9.16) (9.20) (9.28) (9.20) (9.28) (9.20) (9.28) (9.20) (9.16) (9	
WESTERN STOCK.	9000	200	ă
Creamery, Eigin Vestern imitation creamery, shoice Western do, good to prime Western dairy, fine	23 20 21	@33 @44 @89	

The exports of butter from American me-grown wheat in the English markets ports for the week ending February 26 were 174,376 lbs., against 154,754 lbs. the pre

American wheat were 7s. 8d. per cental for values. At the west, however, the markets are firm and quite active. In this market prices are a shade higher, and quotations are 14%c per lb. for full cream New York makes, 13%@14e for Michigan, and 13@13%e for Ohio. The Chicago market is firm with unchanged values, and the demand more active than a week ago. Quotations there are 121/2 @18%c for choice full cream cheddars and flats (two in a box), and 131/2@14c for Young Americas. Skims are selling at 7@8c for choice to fancy makes, and 1@3c per lb. for low grades of adulterated goods. The New York market has lost a little in tone, and values are a shade lower. The recent advance caused a decline in the foreign demand, and this caused holders to shade prices so as to clear off stocks. The week closed with holders showing more firmness and any further decline is not looked for at present. Quotations in that market yester-

day were as follows: State factory, fancy, white... State factory fancy, colored. State factory, choice...... The receipts of cheese in the New York

market the past week were 9,149 boxes against 10,572 boxes the previous week and 11,995 boxes the corresponding week in 1886. The exports from all American ports for the week ending Feb. 26 foot up 917,817 lbs., against 1,507,678 lbs. the previous week, and 1,825,857 lbs. two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 1,467,927.

The Liverpool market is quoted quiet, with American cheese at 64s, per cwt., a decline of 6d. from the price quoted one week

### WOOL.

There is little if any change in the situation. The trade is dull and showing signs of weakness consequent upon a light demand from manufacturers. It is claimed that fine X wools are 1/2 lower, and that XX are also weaker. But if sales are made at such figures it is because holders have decided to close out stocks, and submit to concessions to accomplish their object. There is no doubt but that manufacturers are keeping out of market, but it is probably the result of a poor market for woolen goods, which are very dull at present. The interesting dispute over the duties upon "tops," "ring waste," and noils, is also a ource of weakness, as if the decision of Attorney General Garland is sustained, all manufacturers of fine woolens will avail themselves of the opportunity to bring in foreign wools under those names. In fact they will be compelled to do so, or be unable to compete with those who do. But t must be remembered that this is usually a dull season, and that both dealers and manufacturers, who furnish quotations to the newspapers, are always anxious to keep the markets depressed in view of the near approach of the time when the new clip is to be marketed. There is likely to be a decided change in the market before that time, however, as there are no large stocks of desirable wools anywhere.

## THE STATE FAIR.

The Business Committee of the State Agricultural Society met with representatives of the County Agricultural Society at Jackson on Thursday last to decide upon the location of the next State Fair. The 40c for mixed western, and 38@42c for Society to hold their next fair at that point. save, on all so consumed, the expense of Owosso 3d was selected by Mr. Osborne as signed, and the State Fair of 1887 will be held at Jackson. The dates are September 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23.

In this connection we must refer to the feeling of chagrin on the part of District and County Societies that so late dates have been fixed upon by the State Society. The Western Fair at Grand Rapids, and the Northwestern at Flint, with a number of County Fairs, have chosen the same week, and the conflict of dates must result disastrously to all concerned. We are aware that the State Society has always held its fairs beginning with the third Monday in September, but the fact that the month begins on Thursday, throws the fair nearly a week later than usual. We would like to see this matter amicably arranged, so as to avoid the antagonisms which it will surely arouse. It is not too late yet, and with a sincere wish for the success of the State Agricultural Society we hope some way out of the trouble will be found.

### THE AMERICAN TROTTING AS-SOCIATION.

That is the Name of the New Association Organized in Detroit Last Week.

On Wednesday last a number of gentle nen interested in trotting assembled in this city, and perfected an organization under the name of the American Trotting Association. Sixty-eight tracks, located in the middle and western States, were represented. The articles of incorporation provide that the headquarters shall be located in Detroit, and that it shall be incorporated

for 30 years. The corporate stock of the association is \$10,000, divided into 400 shares, and no person can own or control more than a single share. The annual dues are proportioned with the amount of purses offered at races. Where the purses are \$1,000 and under, the dues are \$10; \$2,000 or under, \$15; \$3,000 or under, \$35; \$5,000 or under \$50; \$10,000 or under, \$75; over \$10,000 \$100. The association will be officere with a president, vice-president and associthan one member of the association; a secretary, board of appeal and a board of direcreview. Where no meeting is held by a ure from life. nember of the association an annual due of \$10 will be charged. The association is thankful to men who are specialists in fine divided into State governments by its by- stock for the benefit they are to us. laws, headed by an executive who become The University waterworks proved useless.

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It is claimed that Stephens & Qo.'s plant at the legal and hung them.

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within two months. The following officers were elected for

he ensuing year: President.-W. R. Merriman, St. Paul. Vice-President .- D. C. Beaman, Ottu

Secretary .- John H. Stiner, Philadelphia. Treasurer.—M. L. Williams, Detroit. Board of Directors.—W. T. Ijams, Terre Haute; C. M. Cottrell, Milwaukee; R. W. Gillett, Detroit; H. G. Toler, Wichita; E. C. Long, St. Paul.

Mr. Stiner, who is at present connected with the Erie Railroad, will at once resign, and move to Detroit. Mr. Williams, the Treasurer, is cashier of the Commercial National Bank of this city.

The Indiana and Michigan Trotting Cirmerican Trotting Association. The Terre laute and Columbus tracks of Indiana, and the Jackson, Lansing, Ionia and East Sagnaw tracks of Michigan were made members of the circuit. C. L. Benjamin, of Saginaw, was elected president, and W. J. Boardman, of Jackson, vice-president.

### NORVELL FARMERS' CLUB.

This club was organized in February, 1882, and has since maintained a vigorous dale existence. About 20 farmers with their wives constitute the membership. The meetings are held monthly at the homes of the members: an exceedingly pleasant social time is always had and the interest in the discussions seems to be on the increase. The rule adopted three years ago that no sions full and interesting. The lowering sky and occasional fall of

tendance of the members at C. L. Hail's. After the transaction of some business and the reading of a selection by Mrs. T. B. Halladay Mrs. H. A. Ladd read an essay on the subject of "Domestic Farm Life." The ssavist finds the cares and labors of the ousehold to grow lighter as added experience results in more perfect system. The care and training of our children demand much of time and thought. Proud of our schools, we wish them to enjoy more of their advantages than it was our lot to do. No man is the less qualified to run a machine on a farm for having studied mechanics, no woman will be the poorer cook for having obtained a knowledge of chemistry. A happy childoood is the natural right of every child: that many are defrauded of it does not deny the right. No place has so many opportunities for childish joys as the farm. To enjoy rural life we must see the beauties of our surroundings and make peis of farm animals.

The first paper on the subject, "Shall read by R. D. Palmer, of Brooklyn. Humiliating as it may be we must cknowledge that the capacity of man is limited. Any attempt to become proficient in all things will end in failure. In the manufacturing arts it is proven beyond question that the best and most economical results are obtained by the performance by each workman of but a single kind of work. And on the farm, while we talk much of mixed farming, has it not been true that most of us have made a specialty of wheat growing. The rotation of crops, the making and application of manure, have all had an enlarged wheat crop as the end in view.

Various other things were spoken of as Jackson County Society offered their wise to raise, as far as possible, all we need 3d is half brother to the lamb Owosso 2d grounds free and \$1,500 in cash to the State to consume on the farm, as by so doing we which at ten mouths' eld weighed 140 pounds. marketing, the loss of time occasioned by going to buy, and the dealers' profits on what is purchased.

H. H. Raby in a second paper took the ground that we are not wise enough to foresee the needs of the future and therefore it is unsafe to risk all on a single product. To be a successful specialist one must have a liking for the branch pursued, and a success ful stock breeder needs great talent and skill. Just now the Poland-China is having a boom, but few of us have been wise enough to foresee it and be ready to profit by it.

S. W. Holmes would advise the membe to be chary of their investments in the "Poland-China boom," as he would venture the prediction that pork would be down within 15 or 19 months. .Wheat has been produced at a loss the last two or three years. The growing of any one crop to the exclusion of others brings the work too much "in a heap." Some farms or circumstances are especially adapted for some one or two things, but for most of us a general mixed farming is best.

L. D. Watkins did not see how it wa possible for a farmer to be a specialist in the strict sense of the word. The pork industry is and will be a good business here because we are not subject to hog cholera-In the prairie States 16 per cent of the hogs are lost from this cause and if we cannot compete with them when handicapped with such a loss we must be bad managers.

Wm. F. Hall had reason to know that hog cholera sometimes invaded this State, as he lost 60 hogs from it, but was obliged to admit that the disease was imported.

Mr. Watkins again asserted that it had never originated in this State, that when imported, as from its highly contagious nature it is liable to be, it always died out

primitive state, where each individual supplies all his own wants. As civilization advances division of labor comes in and wants are much better and more cheaply, supplied. Specialists are but the outgrowth of division of labor. The present is an age of specialists, and it will grow more and more so as time goes on. Farmers who are specialists do not abandon mixed farming. They ate vice-presidents from States having more but give a little extra attention to one object without neglecting others. By it they gain reputation and influence, they take pride in tors, the latter constituting a board of it and so gain added satisfaction and pleas

W. R. Mount said that we ought to Most of the members present an

firm with fair demand. Quotations on and there has been a slight shading in | ing. All cases of appeal must be settled | Hall's farm. They learned that his plan is to turn off nearly all the products of the farm in the form of live stock, that the elenents of fertility may be kept at home.

At the next meeting Mr. Holmes' question of four weeks ago, "What would be the effect on the soil of a three years' continuous creased, will also be considered. I. D. Watkins will present a paper giving the latest scientific facts and leave the members to fill in the details. A. R. P.

THE new cyclorama building on Larned st. was opened to the public on March 1st. uit was formed the same day, under the The "Battle of Atlanta" is represented and is very highly spoken of by the press, the public, and especially by the old, soldiers who throng to view it. We shall give a description of it in the next FARMER.

### Stock Notes.

THE Tasker Brethers, of Palo, Ionia Co. have purchased from the Galbraith Brothers of Janesville, Wis., the imported Clydesdale stallion Lomond Laddie (5149), 2829. He is reported to be a very fine type of the Clydes-

MESSRS. C. G. LUCE & SON, of Gilead Branch County, Mich., breeders of Shorthorn cattle, have just sold to Mr. David Shedd, of Matteson, Mich., the young buil Lucy's Favorite 76140, calved April 23rd, 1885, get by Proud Duke of Gilead 60796, out of Lucy 22nd, by Fortune 26581, tracing to imp. White Rose member shall be excused from speaking on by Publicola (1348). Also to Junk & Doerr, the special subject of the day is usually lived of East Gilead, the red bull Duke of Gilead up to and does much to make the discus- 74042, calved Aug. 5th, 1885, by Proud Duke of Gilead 60796, out of Miss Wiley Duches (Vol. 25, p. 875) by Mazurka Duke of Airdrie rain of Feb. 26 did not prevent a large at- 10478, and running to imp. Miss Wiley 2d by Prince Royal (8428), imp. Miss Hudson by

> MR. A. O. Bowes, of Wixom, Oakland 'Co. eports the following sales from his herd of registered Poland-Chinas: To Thomas Sleeth, Milford, a boar and a

> To Reuben Long, Jr., New Hudson, a boar nd sow. To Wm. Caldwell, Commerce, one sow

To Mort. Winslow, Bloomfield, one sow. To T. C. Severance, Walled Lake, boar No. 1885 O. P. C. R. To George E. Sceley, West Bloomfield, one

To L. Sprague, Farmington, one boar. To John Morse, Wixom, one boar. To George Bauer, Brighton, one boar. To W. H. Cook, Waterford, one sow in pig.

With the exception of the one shipped to Brighton, every one sold has gone to Oakland County farmers, which shows the demand for improved stock in that county to be very

PROF. A. J. COOK has just sold to M. L. Bouton, Mt. Piessant, Mich., the red bull we seek to become specialists?" was Duke Royal. This bull, as we should expect from his breeding, is very large and of fine form. He is from the Princess bull Col. Acomb 2d 36984, whose sire was 2d Duke of Northumberland 22868, and his dam imp. Lady Acomb 4th. Duke Royal is from the cow Royal Duchess 7th, bred by Avery & Murphy, and sired by the old 23d Duke of Airdrie 19303, 2d dam, Royal Duchess 5th, sired by London Duke 3097; 3d dam Royal Duchess 3d, sired by imp. Cherub. As will be seen this buil abounds in tip-top crosses. Mr. Bouton enters the ranks of Shorthorn breeders with great enthusiasm, and can not fail to be of signal benefit to the new porthern coun ty of Isabella. Prof. Cook also sold to Mr. M. Osborne, of Owesso, the Shropshire ran Owosso 3d. This ram was sired by Owo whose sire and dam were both imported. The specialties with which different ones have dam of Owosso 3d is Owosse Belle 2d, whose been successful. The essayist thought it sire and dam were both imported. Owosse was hard to see: Owosso weighs two hundred pounds.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

## Michigan.

The Postiac Bill-Poster rates "Multiplex

East Saginaw will keep cool this sum A single dealer has put in 11,000 tons of Walter Emerson, of Deep River, has lost A Coldwater lady is doing a good business

A little child of August Hinsdale, of Jaspe

Mrs. Ella Haynes, of Stanton, in a fit of despondency induced by family troubles took a dose of lauganum and is dead. Chelsea Herald: Milo Baldwin has a Shrop-

Prof. W. W. Beaman has been appointed to fill the chair of the lamented Prof. Oiney at the University. Prof. Beaman was his assist

Pinckney experienced a very destructive fre-on the 2nd, the postoffice, Exchange bank, three stores and a residence being completely destroyed.

F. M. Lyon, formerly of Mason, lately day watchman at the capitol building at Lausing, was caught in the elevator between the roof of the car and the fbor, and terribly crushed, Ann Arbor has succumbed to an attack of

"oil fever," and a stock company has been organized to bore for oil or gas in the vicinity of the city, 500 acres having been leased "for The "largest bond on record" in at leas the probate courts of Michigan, was filed last week in this city by the executors of the es-tate of the late George Hammond. The bond was for one million dollars.

Fred, Hess, son of the postmaster at Clarks-ville, Ionia Co., was arrested last week and taken to Grand Rapids to answer the charge of stealing from the mails. He spent the money obtained in riotous living.

John Walters, the oldest resident of De-troit, died hat week while being taken in an ambulance from his son's residence to the hospital. He would have been 108 years old

The Three Oaks featherbone factory is about to engage in the manufacture of corset in which featherbone will be used instead owhalebone. This flourishing industry hautilized a heretofore waste product and made med a heretoford ney in so doing.

The oval dish factory at Mancelona was burned on the early morning of the 2nd, the engine room and sawaill being saved. This was a flourishing business, which employed 150 hands; and, being fully insured, will be rebuilt in better shape than before.

A part of the chemical laboratory of the University at Ann Arbor was burned las week, the fire being fortunately subdued before the flames reached the stored chemicals which were many of them highly inflammable the University waterworks proved useless.

Mrs. Mary Brandimore, of Port Huron, was born in 1800 on the banks of the St. Clair river, when her father's family was the only white family in the neighborhood, and the sed the country. She has seen rom one log house to its presthe city grow from one log

Marinus Caywood, a young farmer of Gale summer-fallow without cropping' will be taken up. The whole subject of the elements of fertility; how wasted and how in-

Certain Bay City property owners are mad clear through because they sold certain propore through because they are the terminal of the estate over to the F. & P. M. railroad for pot grounds at the same price. They would have made the railroad pay \$50,000 for it.

Jonesville Independent: A lady visiting North Adams recently, recognized in a couple known as Mr. and Mrs. James Wooden, who came there five years ago, parties who eloped from Tecumseh about that time, each of them leaving a family. The pair made a hurried exit from North Adams when their record was made known.

A stranger traveling in the vicinity of Lu ther lost his way last week and got into a smail lake, where he was discovered nearly out of sight in snow, slush and water, by a resident who was hunting near by and heard his cries for help. The man was nearly dead when rescued from his position and too much exhausted to give his name.

Hon. Edward Breitung, of Negaunee, died at Eastman, Ga., on the 4th, of pneumonia. Mr. Breitung was identified in the development of the iron industries of the upper peninsula. He had amassed a fortune mated at from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000. He was very benevoient, liberal toward public as very benevoient, liberal toward public approvements, and charitable among the poor.

The Howell Republican claims that city has a genuine miser, a German named Oppel, who lived in squalor in a wretched hut, though nved in squalor in a wretched hut, though worth \$10,000. He recently dropped exhaust-ed on the street, was taken home and bathed, every article in his house except \$385 in silver thrown out. new furnitures and feed her own out, new furniture and food bought but he is so miserly that he would probably die at once if he knew his own money the comforts. He thinks the town has take charge of his case

Port Huron Times: Mr. and Mrs. J. Parker, of Grant, had two sons now 22 and 18 years of age. Recently the father died with-out making a will. When the estate came up for settlement, to prevent the eldest son from disposing of his share, the mother swore he was not the son of her deceased husband, but of a neighbor, and strove to have him shu out from inheriting any part of the property.

The judge however, decided in favor of the
son. The township of Grant has the distincson. The township of Grand who either swears tion of furnishing a woman who either swears to her to a deliberate falsehood, or testifies to her own shame for a few hundred dollars.

Gov. Luce is credited with having brought some changes in the management at ne Jackson prison which will result in better discipline and more harmony among the of-ficials, who seem to have allowed personal were two factions, even among the guards, employes and clerks. Captain Aldrich, deputy warden, will retire the first of April. He was a good official, and there are no charges against him, the trouble being simply that he and Warden Hatch, his superior, could not get on well together, and the differences were like to prove detrimental to the discipline of

A new railroad, to cross the northern part of the Stafe from Alpena to Petoskey, is projected and Detroit capital is interested in the plan. The distance is about 70 miles, and The distance is about 70 miles, and and will open up a large area of the State aitherto inaccessible, as spurs are to be built to open up Presque Isle and Montmorency western part of Alpena Co In the tract to be developed the State owns 52,000 acres of swamp lands, held for the purpose of reclaiming adjacent territory, and these the State will be asked to donate to the railroad. The construction is to be pushed the contract of the railroad. ed the coming summer. Considerable pin and hardwood timber hitherto inaccessible with be made available by this road.

Minnesota's snowfall the past winter has

A wavis threatened between the knights of Long Island claims to have experience

earthquake shock lass week. Fire Island A grave strike occurred at New York last Toronto wants to raise \$20,000 by taxation Victoria," in honor of the Queen's jubiled

Silk dyers at Patterson, M. J., went out or by about 10,000 operatives, who depend on the dyers for material The Bloomington, Ill., Live Stock Security

urance Company, failed last week, with ets which are practically valueless, to par A fight occurred last week between the

ettizens of Coronado and Leota: Ks., over the location of the county seat, in which three men were killed and four seriously wounded. Last week a gang of men at work with now-plows clearing the track near Selkirk, lot., was caught in a snow side and six of hem smothered before they could be rescued Addis Emmett Carry, grandson of David

Dudley Field, died last week from the effect of sulphuric acid swallowed by mistake dur-ing some chemical experiments: he was make Snowdrifts on the Winona & St. Peter's raliway, between Mankato and Bracy, Minn. are reported to be six feet over the top of the telegraph poles. Some of the duifts are 25 feet deep and solid as a wall.

The large storehouse of Pillsbury & Co., at Minneapolis, filled with flour, fell on the 3rd, with a terrible crash. The building covered haif a block, was one-story high, and the damage is set at nearly \$50,000.

John Sinclair, farmer, was intexicated, and undertook to walk on the railroed track from Simcoe, Ont., to his home. He neglected to give the right of way to a finelyht, and five trains passed ever his body before it was found.

the water's edge on the Tembigbee River near Gainesville, Ala., last week, and twenty-persons, five of whom were children, lost their lives. Five hundred bales of cotton were destroyed. It is claimed that President Cleveland's

failure to sign the river and harbor bill will inflict serious damage on the shipping interests, and cause injury to the works which are Moody is about to oregt a \$25,000 huilding

at Chicago for the education of Christian workers, in hopes thus to evangelize the city. If successful other and similar buildings will be put up in New York, Philadelphia and Kentucky has a peculiar methad of disposing of worthless characters. A, dissolute man named Dodson, charged with mis-treating his family, was found gullty and sentenced to be sold at auction to the highest bidder

There is a prospect that the United State will in the course of events have a navy, the the appropriations for the purpose having passed both houses of Congress. Six vessels are to be built, and \$2,420,000 is appropriated to the constant of the turnsled month.

chance, Brooklyn, was stricken with paralysis last week, and is lying at the point of death. There is no hope of his recovery. He is un-conscious but suffers no pain. The present is the fortieth year of his pastorate over his Yazoo City, Misa., has suffered a number of

incendiary fires during the past two months.
Last week two netorious characters, negroes, were arrested on suspicion, and the evidence against them became so overwhelming as the trial proceeded that the enraged citizens took the prisoners from the jail and hung them.

Alexander McArthur, of Winnipeg, win make another in the long list of those who have risked life and endured untold privations in the attempt to reach the North Pole. The Canadian Government has supplied his with scientific instruments, and the explore has marked out a new and "very sensible" outs to the "jumning-off place."

A. Carnegie, the great iron-master of Pitts. A. Carnegie, the great fron-master of Pitta-burg, Pa., pays more money in wages every month than does Krupp, the celebrated gun-maker of Essen, Germany, though Carnegie employs but 6,000 men to Krupp's 10,000. The difference in the aggregate of wages is the difference between American and Euro-pean pay. Carnegie pays his men \$500,000 every month.

Henry George, the "apostle of labor," is Henry George, the "apostic of labor," is reported to have said in a speech recently delivered at Cleveland, O., that "no man ought to work more than one hour per day, the rest of the time beling devoted to study and appears enjoyment of life." Such pages. general enjoyment of life." Such nonsense from the lips of one who aspires to be a reformer, is calculated to injure the espouses in the eyes of all ser

A prize-fight took place in the dining-room from a long absence and found thus tenanted, his butler being a 4 "the manly art," and having given the fight ers the use of the room. The owner "find" the use of the room. The owner "fred" the whole crowd promptly, including, it is hoped, the butler.

The Edmunds' bill, which provides when Canada don't play fair in the fishing business—when our fishermen or their ves-sels are deprived of their rights or harrassed in Canadian ports or waters, Canadian ves-sels may be excluded from the waters and ports of the United States, has received the President's signature. The Canadian ca has decided, as a retallatory measure, to in-troduce a bill in parliament raising the duties on all imports from the United States, the measure to take effect whenever the Ed-monds bill is enforced by the United States.

The president and secretary of the "British American claim agency" at New York city, were arrested last week for using the mails for fraudulent purposes, and for violation of the State laws as well. They did a big business in bleeding credulous persons by making them believe they were heirs to estates in They had 30,000 names of victims on their books, from whom they had received sums ranging from 50 cents upward, and averaging \$25 for each heir, and the receipts were about \$400 daily.

### Foreign.

The Suez canal is now lighted by electric lights. The Bulgarian Government has effected a

oan of 20,000,000 francs in England

The new German Reichstag opened at Berlin last Thursday. The emperor's address was pacific in tone. The savages of the Camaroons country have captured and carried away the British vice-consul in Kio Del Rey, and a gunboat has been sent to recapture him.

A family which had been immured in the ruins at Taggia, Italy, since the first of the earthquake shocks, was rescued on the 3rd, after nearly a week's confinement. By a disaster in the collieries at St. Etienne

nines, France, last week, thirty miners were killed, and as many more entombed in the mine. It is hoped these latter may be rescued Over £62,500 have been spent in Ireland for the services of the police in suppressing pub-lic meetings and carrying on the work of eviction. In one case, that of the Woodford evictions, it is alleged the costs amounted to £1,300, while the total amount in dispuse was

only £25. The official list of dead in the recent Italian earthquakes shows the first reports were greatly exaggerated. The number of deaths is set at 603, with many more injured. The amount of property destroyed is set at \$10,000,000. Shocks are still felt, and the people

## A MICHIGAN INVENTION

The illustration on this page of the Buch ell'Safety Clevis, will bring to the notice of our readers a meritorious invention which is manufactured by Mr. J. B. Whitfield, of Pontiac, Oakland Co. Figure No. 1 shows the clevis ready for use, the pin locked in its place by means of a steel pin.



Figure No. 2 shows the clevis with pin drawn, and explains the working of the

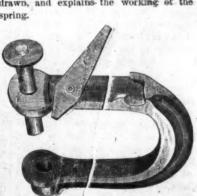


Figure No. 3 she ws the safety attachment as applied to a swivel clevis for use in center of change,



These clevises are of malleable fron and made in all sizes. There can be no accident from the pin catching upon anything, or dropping, or from being pulled out, the spring setting into the side of the clevis so that it cannot be reached by obstructions. This clevis is in use largely in Oakland County, and the list of testimonials from some of the best known farmers as to its merits is a large one. Send to Mr. Whitfield for a descriptive circular, if your hardware dealer does not have them in stock.

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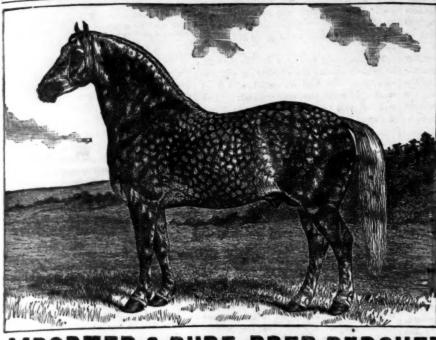
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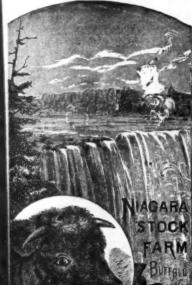
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L. BROOKS, of Novi, Mich.

ursday, March 10, 1887.

ntire herd will be offered on the above ensisting of fourteen females and four ithout reserve, as I am leaving the farm. mals are all in good breeding condition females old enough to breed have been Phyllis Duke 2d 67306 and Homer's Duke Creek.

ale will be held on the farm, and begin

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offerings embrace twenty-four Shorthorns in representatives of the following well-families: Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, buchess, Victoria Duchess, Phenix, Harincess and Peri Duchess. Herefords include bulls from 13 to 34 mos. oung cow with bull calf and a yearling all from imported sires and dams from English herds.

It of six months will be given on apnetes bearing seven per cent interest. Will begin at one o'clock sharp. For cataddress SAM'L JOHNSON, Agricultural Cellege, Mich.

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tleman owning a small farm, engaged in divation of small fruits and raising poul-il who is absent a large part of the time, aman and wife with no children to re-th his family and do the necessary work ouse and on the place. Liberal salary eady employment to suitable parties, experience and references. Address by B, 155 Jefferson Ave., Detroit. m7-3

WANTED

class farm hand to work on a farm and e of stock, by the month or year. Would man with small family, to whom a good thouse and garden will be furnished. Box 283, Ypsilanti, Mich.

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This stock was imported expressly for T. W. Palmer's Font Hill breeding establishment, Woodward Avenue, Detroit, and is second to no other in this or any other country, it having stood the tests of comparison and competition at the great National Exhibition of the American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association which was held in Chicago in 1886, and there securing the highest honors bestowed. At the head of the stud is

Anchorite, the First Prize Stallion of his Class at the Exhibition,

and of whom the jury of award (consisting of representatives of the French, Ontario and United States Governments) impulsively exclaimed in their admiration, as he was led before them, "A Typical Percheron!" Also among them is the beautiful mare

Marie Antoinette," Awarded the Gold Medal of France for Best Percheron Mare of any age bred in America. Also young mares awarded various prizes both in this country and at the great concourse of France in 1886.

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GENERAL WOOLSLEY AT THE HEAD OF THE HERD. General Woolsley is the imported son of the most beautitul and noted prize winner of that ame now upon the Isle of Jersey. Choice young bulls and helfers for sale very low. No catagues. Write or call upon

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uchess, Oxford, Cambridge Rose, Door Prairie Live Stock Associat'n DOOR VILLAGE, LA



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At the head stands Clarence Grove (9709), an imported son of The Grove 3d, dam Ruby by Spartan (5009); assisted by Tom Wilton (9322), a son of the great Lord Wilton and full brother to Mr. Bertram's Sir Wilfred. Such cows as Love 192d, Fairy Lass 2d, Grace 3d, Fair Maid 4th by Chancellor 5310, Greenhorn 5th by Fairy Prince, Barcelona Queen by Horace 5th, three grand helfers by Hestof (6431), and others of equal merit, compose the breeding herd.

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For Sale. A few more for sale at reasonable prices; bred from birds weighing, tom 34 lbs., hen 18 lbs. Will sell my old tom and hen if applied for soon I will also take orders for eggs. m7-2t R. J. EWELL, Eagle, Mich.

J. A. MANN, Kalamasoo, Mich. LIVE STOCK & REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER

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A. breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm
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A. Cattle, Poland China swine and Shropshire
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A P. COOK, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Good families repre-sented. Bull Major Craggs at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale. A RTHUR ANDERSON, Monteith, Alleran A Co., breeder of Shorthorn eattle, established 15 years, with Romeo 27750 by 283. Duke of Air-drie and Minnie's Duke by Barrington Duke 3d 37624 at head. Correspondence solicited.

DENJ. F. BATCHELER, Oceola Center, Livingston Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthors cattle, Herd consists of Young Marys and Phyllise Young bulls and helfers for sale. Also Mering sheep. Terms reasonable. G. LUCE & SON, Gilead, Branch Co., breed ers of Shorthorns. Families in the hard:
April Morns, Phyllis, Miss Wiley, Rose of Sharon and Blossoms. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

HARLES F. MOORE, breeder of pure breeder of Shorthorn cattle, St. Clair, Mich. Stock for lale. Correspondence promptly attended to.

CHARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronet, Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Vic-toria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Eyes families. Young stock for sale. June8-1y

HIBBARD & SON, Bennington, Snawas-see Co., breeders of Shortborn cattle, Berk-hire swine and Merino sheep. All stock record-d. Stock for sale. C. R. BACKUS, Springdale Stock Farm Williamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Vermont and Michigan breedering Sheep and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

DAVID P. WILCOX, Forest Hill Stock Farm
Breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock
for sale. Correspondence solicited. Improved
farm of 300 acres, with good buildings for sale.
Postoffice address Riley, Clinton Co. n27-1y\* D. M. UHL, Brookside Herd, Ypsilanti. Choice Shorthorns of the best milking and beef making qualities for sale. Correspondence so-licited.

H. S. BURNETT & SON, breeders of Short-horn cattle. All stock registered. Residence, four and a half mites east of Bancroft, Shia-wassee Co. Stock for sale. A. BRADEN, Victoria Stock Farm, Bancroft, Shiawassee Co., breeder of pure bred Shorthorns of the Victoria and Stapleton Lass families with Lord Raspberry 2d 48633 at head of herd Stock for sale

Stock for sale jel0-ly

CEORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, GeneCattle, Registered Morino Sheep, and Jersey Red
Swine. Correspondence solicited. jai7-ly\*

G. W. ARMS, Portland, breeder of Shorthorn cattle of the Young Mary and other popular strains of blood. Young bulls for sale. \$29-1yt C. RICHARDSON, Pleasant Hill Stock Farm, Sandstone, Jackson County, breed-er of Shorthorns, Matilda and Victoria families, with Bell Duke of Livingston 3d at head of herd Stock for sale.

HENRY BROOKS, Brooks Farm, Wixon, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. The following families represented: Pomona, Rose of Sharon and Phyllis. Correspondence promptly answered. BENRY LESSITER, Oakdale Slock Farm, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence promptly answered. P. O. address, Grattan, Kent Co., Mich. jai5-ly

Sheep. je27-ly\*

I. MILLS, Bancroft, Shiawassee County, breeder of Shothorn cattle. Families represented: Pomons, Phyllis and Young Mary. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. je29'6-26t\*stp

J. A. DEVINE, Holly, breeder of Shorthorn cattle of well-known strains of blood. Correspondence invited. oi25-ly\*

JOHN C. SHARP, "Hillside Farm," Jackson. Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China swine. Families: Peri Duchess, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, Gwynne, Victorias, etc., with the straight Rose of Sharon bulk, "Sharon Duke of Bath No. 64449" at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

JAMES D. BOTSFORD, Osceola, Centre, Livingston Co. Breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, registered and grade Merino Sheep. Stock for Sale.

TAMES MOORE, Milford, Oakland Co., Mich. breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of leading tribes herd headed by Gloster Wild Eyes 56259. Als Hambletonian and Percheron horses, Highland Scotch sheep and Jersey Red swine.

E. FISK & SON, Johnstown, Barry County
breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Registered Amei
can Merino sheep, and Poland China swine
Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte fewls. Stock fo
sale. Correspondence invited. P. O. Bedford
Carboun Co., Mich. JOHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb Co., breed of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heife for sale. Correspondence solicited.

JOSEPH SYKES, North Plains Stock Farm breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Fashion ahle families and color (red); stock for sale; cor respondence solicited. Muir, Ionia Co.

N. OLMSTED, Burr Oak Farm, Muir, Ionia Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. jai-iy-M A. GROW, Highland, Oakland Co., breed er of Shorthorn cattle, registered Merin theep and Poland China swine. Write for prices M. DAVIDSON, Tecumseh, Lenswee County breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. A few choic young females for sale. Also some young bulls Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

B. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorns of the Young Mary, Phyllis ic., families. Young animals for sale. Also reeder of Norman Percheron stock with mp ldorado at the head of the stud. Correspondence blictted. P. O. address Muir Ionia Co. dily

NORTON FITCH, Sparta, Kent Co., breede of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock from good families for sale. Write for breeding an O SNOW & SON, Oaklawn Park Stock Farm Kalamazoo, breeders of thoroughbred Short horns. Families represented are Youn Marys. Phyllis, Golden Pippin and White Rose. Correspondence promptly answered.

S OHAFFEE, Byron, Shiawassee Co., breed of Shorthorn cattle, Merino Sheep and Polar China swine Al stock recorded. Stock for as H. ELLINWOOD, Rose Corners, P. O. address Fentonville, Genesee Co., brueder of shorthorns. Stock of both seres for sale. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. n26 26

THE COLLEGE FARM, Agricultural Col-lege, Mich., breeds Shorthorn cattle, Berk shire and Poland-Chma swine, Merino and South down sheep. A choice lot of animals always on sale at very reasonable prices. Address Sam'i Johnson, Sup't of the Farm.

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in the Saginaw Valley—the best farming lands in Michigan. Address Sales made in any parts of United States or Canada. Terms reasonable, and made known on application.

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H. P. SMITH, East Saginaw. Holstein-Friesians.

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Sheep.

Ov. SEELEY, North Farmington, Oakland
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for sale of the famous Ykema family. Ykema
322 (D. F. Herd Book at head of the herd. Cor
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J. M. STERLING. Monroe, breeder of pure Holstein-Friesian cattle, Stock for sale, Cor-respondence and personal inspection solicited.

NOCKCHICKAMA HERD of Holstein-Frie sian cattle. Cows and helfers, and calves of both sexes are now offered for sale at reasonable prices from this splendid herd. Address F. W. DUNHAM, West Bay City, Mich. 1630-4 TONE & BIGGS, Hastings, breeders of thor-oughbred Holstein-Friesian eattle, Josh 912 by Bbbo at head. Stock for sale. Write for prices and catalogue.

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DATES & MARTIN, Grand River Herd of Jerseys. Old Noble and Albert 44 families Choice young stock for sale. Address, No. 10 Ca-nal St., Grand Rapids. Farm five miles east of city MITH BROS. Eagle, Meadow Brook herd of Jerseys. Stock of the highest quality and of the best strains. Houdan chickens. s30-1y W. J. G. DEAN, Hanover, high-class Jerseys, of the Rioter-Alphea and Grand Duke Alexis strains. Pedro Star 11336, son of Pedro S187, at the head of the herd. Registered Merino Sheep.

Herefords.

DWIN PHELPS, Maple Place Farm, Pon tiac, Oakland Co., breeder of Hereford Cat-tie of most popular strains. Waxwork 6330 (3850) at head of herd. Stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices.

P. G. HART, Lapeer, breeder of Percheron, Cleveland Bay and Trotting bred Rosdster hrses; Hereford and Galloway cattle; Merino sbeep and Cheshire hogs. Farm adjoining city limits; residence and breeding and sale stable in the city. Stock for sale; visitors welcome. ja5 RIVERDALE STOCK FARM, Metamora Lapeer Co., Hereford Cattle, Merino Sheep, and Berkshire Swine. All stock registered. Correspondence solicited. Address M. Wickham, Manager.

THOMAS FOSTER, Elm Grove Stock Farm
Flint, Genesee Co., breeder of Hereford cattle (Lord Berwick 2d at head), Cotswold and
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Trotting horses, with stallions Flint and Mambrine Gift, Jr., in the stud, with eleven mares of
Mambrino and Hambletonian breeding. Stock
for sale.

m27-1y

Galloways.

R. CARUSS, Essex, Clinton Co., St. Johns R., P. O. Breeder of Galloway Cattle, American Merino sheep and Essex hogs. Correspondence solicited. SHEEP.-Merinos.

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E BURLINGAME & SON, Byron, Shiawas-see Co., breeders of registered Merino sheep of Rich blood; also Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

E. B. WELCH, Paw Paw, breeder of thor-action and Little Glant, at head of flock. Stock for sale. R. DEAN, Maple Avenue Stock Farm, Perward, Stock registered and dealer in Improved American Merinos. All stock registered and descended from Vermont flocks. Also registered Poland China Swine. Stock for sale. Correspondence selicited.

C. L. HOYT, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale.

A. GIBONEY, Kalamazoo, breeder of reg istered Merino sheep. Size, form, length and density of fleece specialities. Young stock for sale at low prices. Correspondence solicited.

Lapeer Co., breeders of thoroughbred regisered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. myll-y C. THOMPSON, Romeo, Macomo County, breeder of Thoroughbred Registered Merine seep; also Poland-China Hoga. Stock for sale. orrespondence solicited. may8-1y\*

EVARTS SMITH, Ypsiiann, breeder of ther coughbred Merino Sheep, registered in Vermon; egister. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeder, together with recent selections from some classes to best flocks in Vt. Examine before purchasing sewhere [a31-30]

T E. ROGERS, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breed-er of thoroughbred Vermont registered Meri-no sheep. Stock for sale. mr11-iy S. WOOD, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered thorough-bred Merino Sheep. Stock for sale.

R. MILLS, Maple Ave. Stock Farm, Sa r line, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermont registered thoroughbred sheep. Atwood ram Peerless at head of flock. Also breeder of Poland China swine. Correspondence solicited. PATHAWAY, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mick-Breeder of thoroughbred American Merius sheep, registered in Vermont and Michigan Registers. Rams and Ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with selections from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Correspondence solicited.

O. LOMBARD, Addison, Lenawes Co., breed or of Vermont and Michigan registered thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

O. HADLEY, Unadilia, Livingston Co. breeder of thoroughbred and registered Me-rino sheep. Stock for sale, correspondence promptly answered. W. O. SMITH, Brookdale tarm, breeder or thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. The ploneer flock this part of this State. Stock for sale P. O. Carson City, Montcalm County, Mich. des

Shropshire-Downs.

MERY A. GARLOCK, Howell, breeder and dealer in imported and Michigan bred hropshire sheep. Foundation, 26 recorded ewe-ut of Wesley J. Garlock's flock. Write for par-

CARLOUK'S imported and Michigan-bred Shropshire sheep are the popular mutton and wool breed. Oldest established in Michigan. Unexcelled by any. Ohoicest stock at moderate rates. Wesley J. Garlock, Howell, Mich. J. F. RUNDEL, Birmingham, Oakland Co., importer, breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Shropshire sheep. Stock registered. I import my sheep direct from England. Correspondence promptly answered.

J. LESSITKH, Jersey, Oakland Co., preceer of Shropshire Down Sheep, registered and un-registered; also Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale at reasonable prices and terms. EWIS WILLEY, Pewamo, Ionia County, breeder of Shropshire Downs from imported stock. The mutton sheep of the world. myi-se

OBERT R. SMITH, Howell, breeder of and dealer in registered Shropshire sheep stock always for sale. Terms to suit customers T. A. BIXBY, Lake View Stock Farm, Sout Haven, breeder of Shropshire Stock from mported stock. All registered. Largest flock it Western Michigan. Inspection invited. au8-in

A. W. COOLEY, Coldwater, Branch Co., breeder of pure Berkshire hogs of the largest size and very best strains. Pigs and young breeding stock for sale at reasonable prices. All of my breeders are recorded in the American Berkshire Record. Write for prices. & H. C. WRIGHT, Grand Blanc, breeders, and shippers of pure-bred Essex swine. olce young stock for sale. Correspondence mptly answered.

EZRA BROWN, Englisavule, Kent County, breeder of Berkshire swine of the best known recorded stock. Stock for sale.

Poland-Chinas.

A: Poland-China swine. All breeders recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice stock for sale C. A. LIMBECK, Dowagiac, breeder of pure problem of pure problem of pure problem of pure problem of pure prize boar at Jackson, 1886, to farrow in April, for sale cheap. Write for prices. All stock recorded.

C. HAYES, Ithaca, Gratiot Co., breeder of pure-bred Poland Chinas. Stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Record. Young stock for sale at prices to suit the times.

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F. HARRINGTON, Paw Paw, breeder of pure-bred Poland-Chinas. All stock in Ohio P. C. Record. Breeding stock not akin for sale. Also breeding registered Merino sheep. Correspondence invited.

O., W. INMAN, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Poland-Chinas of the most popular strains. Some superior young pigs for sale cheap. Also Merino sheep. All stock bred from recorded animals. Correspondence solicited.

W. RILEY & CO., Greenville, Montcain awine; all recorded in Ohio Poland-China recorr Correspondence solicited.

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C. A. SEARING, Lyons, Ionia Co., breeder and shipper of Chester White swine. Oxford Down sheep and Shorthorn cattle. All stock recorded. Correspondence solicited and personal inspection invited. Reduced rates by express W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co., breeder of pure Suffolk Swine. Choice stock for sale. Correspondence promptly an-swered.

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OHN W. FOSTER, Flint, Genesee County, breeder and shipper of pure-bred Duroc-Jer-sey Red swine, registered Atwood Merino sheep and black-breasted red game fowls.

HORSES.-Draft and Trotting.

A W. HAYDON, Decatur, Van Buren Co., breeder of full-blood Percheron horses. At the head of stud is imported Chere, winner of four first prizes and gold medals in France, including a first prize and gold medals at the Universal Exposition of Paris in 1878. Also thoroughbred Merino sheep in Vermont and Michigan registers. Stock for sale.

H. C. BENTON, "Maple Hill Side," North-ville, Wayne County, breeder of draft and trotting horses, with Waiter H., a Percheron, Cap-tain, a coach, and the trotters Neptune and Joa-quin Miller in service.

G. HART, Lapeer, breeder of Percheron and Standard-bred Trotting horses; Devon, Galloway and Hereford cattle; Merino sheep and Cheshire hogs. All stock registered. Farm adjoining city limits; residence, and breeding and sale stables in the city. Come or write me.

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MRS. W. J. LAWRENCE, Battle Creek, breeder of pure-bred poultry. L. and D. Brahmas, Laugshans. P. Rocks, Wyandottes, Japanese, Royal Pekin and Golden Seabright battams. Toulouse and Embden geese. Rouen and Pekin ducks. Bronze Turkeys. Pea fowls. Pearl Guineas, and dealer in cage birds. Also registered Merino sheep and Poland-China swine Stock for sale and eggs in season.

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OAK RIDGE STOCK FARM H. L. LINTZ, PROP'R, Rochester, Oakland County, Michigan. BREEDER OF

Poland-China Hogs AND HIGH-CLASS POULTRY. Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Black Spanish, Creve Cœur, White Leghorns, Brown Leg-olish, Houdans, Bronze Turkeys

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FOR SALE. A three-quarter blood Norman stallion, ears old the 10th of May; black; sired by corted Duke of Perche; weight 1,100 lbs. articulars address J. D. ABRAMS, 28-22 Becatur, Var. Becatur, Var. Decatur, Van Buren Co., Mich.

SHORT HORNS FOR SALE. Bulls, heifers, cows and calves of choice milking strains and sired by high-bred bulls. For particulars address

B. J. BIDWELL, Tecumseh, Mich. Farm For Sale at a Sacrifice.

One of the Best 80 acres of Farm Lan in Michigan. Price \$2,000 Cash

This farm is located on a good road 3½ miles from Midland City (the county seat of Midland County), 17 miles from Bay City and 90 miles from East Saginaw, and the title is perfect. The farm is improved, with a new substantial frame house fully completed except plastering. The land is new and composed of rich, andy loam with clay subsoil, and upon it are

Four Never-Falling Springs.

Sixty acres were underbrushed the past season and about 12 acres logged. There are from 60,000 to 80,000 feet of pine and hemlock lumber (in the log) down and standing, beside the hardwood timber. There is

No Waste Land on the Farm,

No Waste Land on the Farm, d, with the ordinary farm improvement This Land is Worth \$75 Per Acre. This is a rare opportunity to secure a valua arm in the best agricultural section of tate at the neminal price of the per acre of sold at once.

Reason for Selling so Cheap.

The owner is employed in the Governme civil service and is permanently located-Washington City, and has now no use for a far Address the owner, CHARLES R. MILLER, Surgeon General's Office, U. S. A., d14-tf-i3t

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GRAND RAPIDS HERD HOLSTEIN - FRIESIANS



About 100 head of both sexes and all ages. Several head of bulls ready for service, age up to two ages. Choice cows and heifers bred to my prize bulls Prins Midlum and Jonge Carre, who have no superiors. A specialty of young pairs not akin for foundation stock.

22 Everything registered and guaranteed pure-bred. Write for catalogue and prices or come and see the herd.

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L.W.&O BARNES, "LAKE VIEW" STOCK FARM,



Breeders of pure bred Poland China swine and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and best bred herds in the State, and has taken more premiums at the Michigan State Fair in the past five years than any other herd. We breed only from animals of fine quality, as well as gilt-edged pedigrees. We have now for sale a superior los of young boars and sows, dark in color, and of fine quality. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see us. Special rates by express.

W. W. GRAPO. Flint, - Mich.,

of individual merit and excellent lineage: the oldest, largest and best herd in the State. The blood of Lord Wilton Horace, The Grove 3d, Hora-tius, Sir Garnet, Casto, Hartington, Marquis, and others of equal note.

Hereford Cattle

FOR SALE Just now, about 60 grand young bulls, from 15 to 24 months old, also a few very choice imported helfers, and about 30 ones and twos of my own breeding, all at rock bottom prices—in fact no fancy prices asked. Special inducements on car lots to ranchmen. Also a number of Farms on easy terms. Address

JOHN W. FOSTER, Manager, iny17-1y

FLEXT. Mich.

Plain View Stock Farm. SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Holstein-Friesian Cattle

If you want imported cows, home bred heifers or richly-bred young buils fit for service, registered or unregistered Shropshire sheep or pure bred white 'heshire swine, write to J. W. SALIARD, Romeo, Macomb Co., Mich., for prices, breeding and description. GEO. BRAIDWOOD.

INPORTER AND BREEDER OF



New importations arrived the first of August, and some fine young mares from one to four ears old for sale. Stock of both sexes and all



On the farm with us may be seen a very fine flock of Shropshireshes; For Circulars containing full particulars, adurest, S. H. TODD, Wakeman, Ohle Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.

Sired by Proud Duke of Fairview 20720, and Lord Barrington Hillhurst 62431, out of Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Elizabeth, Peri Duchess and Rose of Sharon cows. Also a few cows and helfers. Reliable catalogues always on hand for distribution. WM. CURTIS & SONS, Addison, Lenewee Co., Mich. Addison is on the new Michigan and Ohlo Railroad. Farm connected with State Telephone HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS!

I have shout Twenty head of fine Cows, Helfers and Calves. for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms
Write for description, prices and records, stating
what is wanted.
A. L. FOR BES,
je8-tf
Stockbridge, Mich.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALB

I have a fine lot of young Shorthorn bulls ranging from six months to one year old that I offer to sell at prices that any farmer can afford to pay. They are red in color, and good individuals. Also some good cows and helfers. For prices and terms address N. A. CLAPP, d28-tf

Poland China Swine a Specialty. ek recorded in Ohlo Poland China Record respondence and inspection invited. B. G. BUELL,

GREENWOOD STOCK FARM,

BENTON STOCK FARM. W. B. OTTO, PROP'R, Four Miles Northeast of Charlotte.

- BREEDER OF -PERCHERON HORSES, Imp. Altimo at the head of stud. Stallions, Geldings, Young Mares and mares in foal always on hand for sale. The Visiters will be met at train at the sale.

e iron, no acything, out, the evis souctions. akland ls from to its Whitur hardhe said.

## Poetry.

TWO SHADOW SHIPS.

The Ship of Dream When silent lies the sleeping town In its profoundest rest, There is a ship comes sailing down Upon the river's breast.

Wide-winged as that enchanted swan, She saileth through the night, And purple grows the gloom upon The magic of her flight.

The bark she bears no mortal name, No crew of mortal mold. Ulysses' ship of song and flame. Of cedar wood and gold!

She is the ship that Turner knew On the enchanted seas, She floats far isles of music through,

And she is mystically fraught With dreams remembered long, That drift on all the tides of thought She hath Ulysses by her helm

As in the olden time; This ship of a diviner realm, The Ship of Death. When silent lies the sleeping town

Unknown to human ken, Another ship goes sailing down, She is the ship of shadowy mist Of mist and mournful gray; There is no gloom of amethysi

As silent as that dim ship came She steals into the dark, She is no ship of mortal name

But an eternal bark! Her deck is thronged with shadows wan She will not pause or stay, So speedily she bears them on

All on an unknown way. But sometimes when the dusky tide Hath filled the widening stream, That wan and shadowy ship will glide

By the ship of song and dream Whereon the watchers dimly know A terror in the dark. A pallor; but a fading glow Flushes the shadowy bark!

TO MARCH.

Rush on, oh, wild young charloteer Wait but a call from thee to hear Bre each from heaven's far boundary With ice-shod hoof and steaming mane. Thy shout his lash, thy voice his rein

Dash on, mad youth from frozen lands That ne'er by summer are caressed! The leaping waves stretch high their hands In endeavor to arrest

Thy flight, to where, 'neath budding tree, Thy sweetheart April waits for thee.



## A PAIR OF CANDLESTICKS.

Old Mr. Barkenstone was dead. Had there remained any doubt of the fact, it would have been dispelled by a far more astounding fact. His only son's widow, Mrs. Hepzibah Elizabeth Jane Barkenstone, was actually in the mansion, controlling all matters pertaining to the funeral, and representing her daughter, Melissa, who was the undoubted heiress, no will having been found to the estate. Had Mr. Barkenston been alive, the young Mrs. Barkensto wouldn't have been there. He particularly detested the bustling, pushing, vulgar and determined woman, whom the son had married against the father's will. Craven Barkenstone had been named to please a rich maiden aunt, his mother's sister, who was also offended at his marriage, and left her money for church purposes, and died before she had time to change her mind. Craven, tired of the loneliness of the old house, and having no sympathy with his father's hobbies, had gone off, after some sharp words, and engaged as a clerk in country shop, about fifteen miles off, and this had angered his father still more.

Somehow, none could tell how, for she was ten years his senior, and homely in feature and uneducated, he married Hepzibah Elizabeth Jane Betts, the daughter of the woman with whom he boarded. He lost his situation at last, took to drinking. and one night, on a drunken bout, fell off a bridge into the river and was drowned. He left a child, a girl, six years old.

The father, if he felt any grief at the event, and it is presumed that he did, made no outward show of it. He naid the funere expenses, and any debts of the son tha proven, but he did no more. Not a cent would be give to the "woman" or her offspring. She called on him, but he refused to see her, and bade them turn her from the house. He was a terrible old Turk, every one averred, but the epithet

As for the widow, she had been forced to maintain herself by dressmaking, for over three years before Craven's death, so she was not without resources. She kept industriously at her business, increasing it. until she had three work-women constantly employed; and she made money. Battersley was a growing town, and she had the cream of the business. The little girl grew and thrived. She inherited her father's good looks, and not her mother's homeliness, and at the age of twenty, when her grandfathe died, was a handsome girl, a great improve ment in manners as well as features on her mother. She had been well educated away from home, for her mother, who adored her, however little she had cared for the father. spared no expense.

The old man Barkenstone knew nothing about it. He had never even seen her. He lived by himself. His hobby was natural science, and he had turned the big Barkenstone house into a museum. He added to his collection of beetles, butterflies and minerals, until it was the wonder of the few-only those who had something to give or to sell-who had been permitted to view it. He lived there with pistol and rifle to guard his treasures, for his two servants, an old man and his wife, lodged in an out- plans of a summer campaign at Saratogi building, leaving him bolted and barred in at night, a scientific Selkirk, monarch of all.

orest and meadow-land, and three large "stores," on Broadway, New York city, he was known to have houses and farms almost innumerable. The stores alone brought him a rental of twenty-four thousand dollars a year; what the rest yielded was thought to be ten times as much. His expenses, including the few hundreds he spent annually on his cabinet, were less than two thousand a year. But after his death, when his daughter-in-law had taken out letters of administration, and the lawver. Mr. Finch, set about making an inventory, it was found that he had sold all his real estate but the Broadway stores and the homestead. But what had he done with the money? There was found just one hundred and thirty dollars in his secretary. and some loose silver in his pockets. Ther were no stocks, no bonds, no mortgages, and no bank-book. The latter, Finch did not expect to find, for he knew that Barken-

stone, who had lost three thousand dollars by a bank failure thirty years ago, had declared he never would deposit in a bank again, and he was a man to keep his word. What had become of the money-a million at the least? The most careful search failed to find it, or any memorandum of its where abouts. And ready money was wanted. The servants' wages would not be required before Christmas, they were hired by the year, and paid by the year; the funeral expenses might be put off; but a rumor had gone around that the dead man was much poorer than had been supposed, and shop

keepers, butcher, baker, and grocer, whose bills were usually settled at New Year's had sent in their little accounts. The rent of the New York property had been paid in advance, and it would be in May before anything came from that'source. Ready money was needed, and Mr. Finch recommended that the administratrix sell sufficient per sonal property to pay the debts.

"There ain't much to sell, without strip pin' the house," said the widow Barken. stoneruefully. "This old furnitur' wouldn't bring much, I guess; and them bugs and things in the glass cases-some of 'em's pooty too-ain't cash in hand. There's a lot of nasty snakes in glass jars-the jars might fetch somethin' if the snakes was throwed out. We can sell the furnitur' in the old man's room-I hate things that a man's died on, an' them big green plants in the glass houses might bring somethin."

Finch explained to her that the objects of natural history, if properly catalogued, removed to New York, and sold at auction, would bring more money than she required The minerals alone would yield a handsome

"Well," she replied, "there's no ac ountin' for fool's fancies. Sell 'em to once. There's two things I want to get rid of, for I detest the sight of 'em. That's them big candle-sticks, and that old cheer."

The candle-sticks, or rather candelabra. were large, silver-plated, and of a peculia lesign. They were very massive, and the oody and branches were twisted after a verodd fashion. From their weight, they ap eared to be really solid. Finch explained hat they were heirlooms, and had been rought over from England by the first Barkenstone here, a hundred and sixty rears before

"I don't keer," she said. "I'm no Bar enstone, anyhow."

"But I want the chair, mother," felissa. "It is so big and comfortable I'll have it upholstered if it needs it, and keep it in my chamber." "You can have the cheer, but them hate

ful candlesticks has got to go." And the massive, quaint old candelabr were doomed.

Dr. George Carter, a young physician who was something of a naturalist, himself though his specialty was entomology, came over, made out a catalogue, and supervised the packing of the minerals. This was at the instance of Melissa, who was engaged to him. The mother did not like it. She had thought him a good catch, and was de lighted when he proposed to Melissa, and was accepted. He had a fair practice, with a little money outside of it, and was a rising nan. But now that her daughter was the heiress to over twenty-five thousand a year at least, she thought a better-that is a richer and more fashionable husband might be found. Hepzibah Elizabeth Jane had visions of pleasures at fashionable watering places, as the chaperon of her daughter, where gilded youth would pay her honor on the heiress' account. The dressmaking esablishment would be a thing of the past. But Melissa was faithful. She not only had George over to assist them, but she put

up old Finch to advise the retention of the bugs and butterflies. She knew George's tastes, and was determined that he should have these and the snakes also, if he desired to add reptiles to his studies. Dr. Carter attended the sale at New and colleges. The collection was a very

York every night until it was through. There were buyers from all parts of the country, as well as agents from universities good one, and particularly rich in crystallized specimens. Everything brought a good price, and the amount raised was over nine thousand dollars; and to Mrs. Barkenstone's intense amazement the candelah went off on the sixth and last night. Ther was a rather sharp competition, and at last they were knocked down to a short, stout gentleman, with a dark complexion, and a very large hooked nose, for thirteen and a

This was all very well. But what had become of the money obtained for the real estate? Memoranda of the transactions had been found among the old gentleman's papers, and Finch footed up the amount to the astounding sum of one million, three nundred thousand dollars. There was no trace of it. It had vanished, and "like the baseless fabric of a vision, left not a trace behind." In a little while they gave it up, and settled down into comfort. In due time the month of May arrived, the rents came in: and Melissa informed her mot to the disgust of that lady, that she George would enter the matrimonial state on the day after the young lady was twenty smoothly, and Hepzibah Elizabeth Jane's

were to be overthrown. eats were rather pleased with Melissa but no one paid much attention to Hepzibah homestead, three hundred acres, mainly Elizabeth Jane, though her silks were the hearted Irishman agreed to dispose

heaviest, her satins the glossiest, and her But he would not take more than they cost; bonnets the most astounding results of millinery high art. She had been moderately commonplace before, she grew insufferably vulgar now. But she dearly loved gossin, and having no other resource she talked a deal with Mrs. Harris, wife of old Harris, who was gardener, groom and man of all work, with only one man to assis him. Mrs. Harris was a kind of house keeper, and bossed the solitary chamber naid, while she stood in awe of Honor Flanigan, the cook. One day when Mrs. Barkenstone and Mrs. Harris were together, the former said:

"Lyddy, you were in Mr. Barkenstone' mom when he died. What was the matter with him? I never heard." "The doctor said it was old age, ma'am

sort of general breakup." "He knowed what he was about?

"Toward the last, ma'am, he kind o' los his head. He must a been thinkin' on his on, I 'spose, for he said, says he: 'You'll find 'em in the candylubbers.' An' them candylubbers kind o' ren on his mind, for just as he was dyin', he seemed to turn to Miss Melissa, ma'am, and he said, says he: 'No will-you'll get all, child-there's the candylubbers.' And then he was still. I went over to the bed and he was ston

"What did he mean by candylubbers?" "Them big candlesticks that held six andles apiece—he called 'em candylub-

"Mrs. Barkenstone repeated this conver sation to her daughter, who at first paid no attention to it; but suddenly requested to be told over again. An idea flashed on her mind.

"Mother," she satd, "you must get back he candetabra at any price." "Law sakes! them ugly things? What

"You may depend they are hollow, and contain a paper. It may be a will-or it may be an account of the missing money.' 'If it is a will," said the mother, "it may leave the money all away from you

there's no telling." "Yet I'd like to know where the mone We must get the candelabra back." Dr. Carter, to whom the matter was made known, agreed with Melissa, and went to New York to find who had the six-branched

andlesticks. There was no trouble in finding the buyer. He was a Solomon Lazarus dealer in second-hand goods, principally bric-a-brac, and things bought at pawnbrokers' sales. He remembered about the andelabra. He had sold them, but he had much finer pair for sale. When asked who ought them, he didn't know. It was a gentleman who would not have them sent home, but beckoned a coach from the door, and took them away in that. He did not leave his name. He had paid cash.

Was it a hack?" 'Vell, I d'no. It looked it might be his wn kerritch-I tinks it vash: but I d'no.' Carter got the day and date, and a description of the man, though that was rather vague. The man had been well dressed, but Solomon didn't think he was a gentle man. Carter went to all the stands, and nuestioned the hackmen. No one had taken any one with anything of the kind from the shop of Lazarus. It must, then, have been a private coach, or from a livery stable. Some of them had such a coach and white horses with black manes and tails, but no one had hired them on that day, to any such person; nor had the drivers, who were questioned, conveyed anything of the

kind from that place. gave it up.

Months passed on, and Dr. Carter married Melissa, as it had been settled upon. The couple spent their honeymoon at the Barkenstone mansion, and then they went to Battersly, where he had a nice house, leaving Mrs. Hepzibah Elizabeth Jane in contro of the homestead. They were quite happy, and satisfied with themselves, their fortunes, and the world generally; only the missing candelabra would loom up occasionally, and form a topic of conversation.

One day. Dr. Carter had some business i New York, and while there, met an old college-mate, whom he had not seen for ears. The two went to the hotel to dine, and to recall old memories over a bottle o

In the course of the conversation Tilford his friend, said: "Do you remember Pat Joyce, who had the job of paving the college yard in our last session?" "I can't say that I do. Joyce! Joyce

"I'll recall him to your recollection. He had a middle name, Peter—and the fellows always called him Pat Pete, for short."

"Yes, I remember him." "Well, he has got up in the world sine then. He has had a good many profitable contracts with the city, and is said to b worth nearly half a million. I came acros him a few days ago, and nothing would do but I must dine with him. He gave me good dinner. But his house is most remark ably furnished—not in bad taste either You see, he bought an old house up town that had been a fine mansion in its day. Instead of pulling it down, he had it fully repaired. Then he bought fine old-fashion ed and old furniture in style to correspond He bought old second-hand silver, old chine old glass—everything looked as though they were heirlooms in the family of a wealthy

Joyce." "Not a bad notion."

"No! among other things he has a re markable pair of candelabra in the parlor They must weigh five pounds apiece-six branches to each, and a very odd, twisted

pattern.' " Eh! what! got them?"

"Yes; bought them of a dealer on the eas side—one Lazarus, paid only thirty dollars for them. What the matter with you?" "I wonder if he's at home. right to his house. I've been looking for hose very things for a year."

The wondering Dr. Tilford piloted professional brother right to the house of loyce, whom they found at home-and the

Joyce was glad to see another of the old lass who used to poke fun at him as Pat Pete, and after Doctor had assured him that Mrs. Carter had set her mind so on recovering the ornaments, that a disappointmen under existing family circumstances might be prejudical to health, the jolly, goodin fact, he tried to make a present of them. "Sure we were all at college together,"

That evening the doctor carried home the candelabra. - It was summer, and they were

staying at the homestead. But for all practical good, they might a well not have had them at all. They were evidently solid; that is, the thin, plated part had been filled with lead, and they were apparently one piece—at least, their odies were. There was not a crevice in which a paper or anything could be em edded. It was a great disappointment but had to be borne.

Some more months passed away. Ther was a new-comer in the house, a fine boy, and the Doctor felt that he was a man o family. Such a boy, too! But Mrs. Carter, who was sitting up in the old, roomy Bark enstone arm-chair, complained of the back, in which one or two lumps annoyed he The stuffing had been loosened, and rubbed into knots evidently. Her husband offered to remedy it, and ripped up the top cover, putting his hand down to smooth the hair He found a lump there which he drew out It was a roll of paper on which was written in faded figures, "\$5,000." He opened it It was a roll of fifty one-hundred dollar

It did not take long to demolish the sushioned part of the chair. Another roll and another—six in all. There was thirty thousand dollars, but not a dollar more. Search was made in all the cushion chairs and sofas. A darning-needle wa used as a probe. But no more money was

found. It was a very small installment of the missing money, but it was something. "It will buy baby a frock," said Meliss aughing. "It sall have a thirty thousand dollar frock; so it sall." And she kisse the mite who had seen so little of the world

that it had not learned to smile and crow un

"It seems to me." said the Doctor, after they had given over the search, "that these ugly old things, which were so in you grandfather's mind at the last, might speak have a notion to have one of them sawed apart. Maybe they are hollow, after all. They are too stout to twist," he continued. taking one up, and with hand at the base and another grasping the shank, giving it a

twirl as he spoke. To his amazement the bottom turned half round under the pressure. He continued the twisting, and the lower half of the bas ame out and off like a great screw. The base had been filled with lead, but

the shank was hollow and stuffed with cot ton-wool. A small paper protruded. "The will!" cried the Doctor. But it was no will: only a small scrap of

paper containing figures and letters—appar ently a cryptogram. The Doctor began to read it aloud:

"'List: 1b 32c fw; 1b 24c 30c; 2b 10 fw; 1r 6c yd.' Why, what on earth can this mean? There are four more lines of this stuff-'19b a 51 to 21/4 fw'-now what's

Melissa took the paper, and pored over it At last she cried out:

"How dull you are, George! Don't yo emember that bill for the ring? "Yes; remember there was a bill.

"Don't you remember '1b 11/c fw.' and now we laughed at it until we learned it was one brilliant, one and a half carat's weight,

The Doctor, by way of reply, began removing the cotton-wool from the hollow; and, as he did so, a number of wrapped in tissue paper, dropped on the loor. They were gathered up and placed on the table. One of them was unwrapped and was a diamond. It did not take long to empty the receptacle. The diameter of the avity was only one and three-quarter nches, and its length a fraction less than thirteen, but it contained three hundred and nineteen diamonds, large and small. Nearly all were what is known as single stones of from four to six carat's weight, and sever al were of unusual size, from eighteen to thir ty-two carat's. The other candelabrum was inscrewed, and found to contain only twenty two stones; but they were, with one exception, of unusual size, one of these being forty-carat stone, of perfect limpidity and

brilliance. They were fairly dazed by the It was not so easy to realize on the stones. The larger ones, as the Doctor was told by the jeweler to whom he exhibited the finds at the vaults of the State Deposit Company. were not likely to find purchasers on this side of the Atlantic. He recognized the yellow diamond as one he had sold to Mr. Barkenstone, who had been his best custom er, and was known to all the dealers in dia monds. The larger stones had been probably bought abroad, as those of such size never come to this market but on special

However, they did realize their value in ime. They were sold from time to time, with the exception of those made into some rnaments for Mrs. Carter. They brought ne sum of one million, five hundred and forty dollars. The heiress and her husband were well pleased; but the Doctor, being of financial turn of mind, esed often to nourn the amount of money lost in interest by the senior Mr. Barkenstone's strange in-

## Spoiling a Ghost.

Many a ghost story would have met with n untimely end had a man of spirit arisen o hunt down the supernatural visitants Some years ago a little town in Iswa he ame greatly excited over a succe strange sights and noises which had oc curred in Horse Thief Grove, where two riminals had once been buried. The reorts ran that at 12 o'clock every Friday light blue and white lights were seen to rise from the graves and disappear in the

An enterprising peddler, spending a night n the town, determined to investigate the chostly phenomena, and, baving provided with a pistol, slipped down to the

hill at a convenient distance, waiting to see lights, and, says the investigator, I made up my mind to give them an afterpiece that night, as I lay snugly concealed under the bushes near the graves.

I did not have long to wait before I heard

I beheld the sons of my host, two very mischievous lads, carrying a rope and a lantern with blue and white glass. Everything was plain to me now. The boys would creep up

a narrow and deep ditch to the graves. By the aid of a rope running over a pulley astened in the trees they could run the lantern up and down while concealed in the brush some distance off, relying on the superstitious fear of the others to prevent

### discovery. New York's Sewing Women.

Gail Hamilton, in the N. Y. World, has me sensible thoughts on the coudition of the sewing women of the great metropolis. In reference to the possibility of ameliorat-

Let us look for a moment at what is to be one. One of the most intelligent of these 200,000 starving women has been met by the female apostle who has undertaken the mission to these Gentiles. The woman was an American, 26 years old. She had plenty of work. Indeed, she said the work went on with a rush. The difficulty was the payment. She could earn only \$5 or \$6 where, for the same work, she used to receive \$10 or \$12. The employers, she complained, were grinding down the employed so that no natter how well the latter could turn off work. or how long they had been at it, they all received about the same pay. "I don't understand it," said the poor woman, although she had been three years in public schools, "and I get half distracted sometimes wondering where it will end and if things will ver be any better."

And yet it is very easy to understand. The poor woman herself gave the explanation, although three years of public school had not taught her to think enough to see that it was an explanation. When it was suggested to her that if she and her comrade would make common cause they might right themselves somewhat, she instantly replied, aghast: "We wouldn't dare. Why, there'd e ten for each one of ns turned off.

Here is where our home missionary of inancial science, political economy, and Christian charity, sent out by the churches, should put in his plowshare—her plowshare. for this is peculiarly fitted to be woman's work, and say to this victim of ignorance and circumstance:

"On this line things never can be any better. Never while the world lasts can you expect to receive \$12 for work which twelve other women are eager to do for \$6. If you were a man, if you were a millionaire, if you were a voter, it would make no difference You can never force your employer to em ploy you at \$12 if he can employ some one else to do the same work for \$6. You have no right to expect him to do it. It is not greed, nor extortion, nor inhumanity in him not to do it. If he should undertake it he would fail in business and you would be worse off than before, because you would have no work at all. You would then be one of the dozens waiting at no price instead of the one employed at a low price. This law is absolute. It applies to the millionaire just as strongly as to the sewing woman. A man is a millionaire because he contrives to bring a barrel of flour from Minnesota to New York cheaper than the other man."

This our missionery ought to iterate and eiterate until the hopelessness of all help from that direction is well ground into the tartled brain. Then she might be ready for the next step, which the answer to another

"Would not private sewing be better?" asked the gentle friend and would-be helper. to admire the plumes. About this time

stresses. "I don't know anything about private sewing. You have to cut and plan, and I never learned that." So far the answer was frank and pathetic. "I like to work on things that are cut by a cutter, and just so, and I can make up my dozen after dozen with not an eighth of an inch difference in my measurements." This is thoroughly stupid. On this hot iron should our missionary strike briskly, though in true kindnes "That is, to put it baldly, you choose to

nake a machine of yourself, and then you

vonder that you are treated like a machine.

You choose not to use your brains, and then

you wonder that you are treated as if you had no brains. You choose the narrowest possible path, and then wonder that you are growded. You are not willing to take the trouble to think enough to plan even the one small suit on which you are sewing. You want some one else to have the brainwork of planning and cutting, while you do only the simple, mechanical work of sewing what has been already cut and planned But routine mechanical work cannot bring the high price which brainwork brings. Mr. Vanderbilt would never have been a million aire if he had chosen to bring a barrel of Sour from Minnesotato New York by wheeling it on a wheelbarrow rather than 'cut and plan' and man railroads to bring it. If, while he was resting a moment on handle of his wheelbarrow to wipe the dew of labor from his heated brow, some good Samaritan had suggested to him that life would be easier and remuneration larger and combinations in steam and iron, and growing season. if Mr. Vanderbilt had replied: 'I like this way of carting flour. I don't know anything think, and plan, and be there at just such a straight on up hill and down with not an eighth of a minute's thought about any thing'-why Mr. Vanderbilt would not be sitting in the Metropolitan Opera House i rose and gold. He would be ground down by the railroad men who liked better to use their brains in connecting trains than to use their muscles only in wheeling a wheelbarrow. I know not whether Mr. Vanderbilt be a good or a bad man. I know only wealth is not necessarily oppression, that poverty is not necessarily virtue. If you like to work on things cut by a cutter no one has power to compel your liking; but remember that you are by your own account doing it be cause you 'like' it, not because you must. You are ground down by your employer be cause on the whole you 'like' better a position in which you are ground down than a position in which you would not be ground

"If you learned to do private sewing per fectly," said the actual apostle to this actual and poard and have your evenings quit

This is higher wages than many

ling of feet near me. Looking up cautiously gets in the country who brings up a family with good clothes, good education, good habits, good manners, who owns his house, and garden, and orchard, has a carpet and a stove in every room, and a plano in the par

But this young woman, reared in the pub lic schools, ground down by her extortionate employers, and half distracted with hard work and small pay, only replied: "I've had that said to me before, but you know it's more independent as I am."

Attempts have been made to produce rea pearls artificially, i. e., to cause by means of art the growth of them in the fish, says a writer in the Leeds (Eng.) Mercury. The Chinese were the first to do this, and still practice it, by placing very small beads of mother pearl on a thread of fine silk and fastening them within the shell of the pearl ovsters when they rise to the surface of the water in the beginning of the summer. The fish are then replaced in their beds, where the beads are soon covered, as before mentioned, with calcareous excretions from the body of the animal, and do, in fact, become genuine pearls. A society for the preven tion of cruelty to oysters, therefore, would not be out of place in China and Japan.

In the latter country, by introducing little flat stamped copper jess figures to the interior of the pearl-bearing mussel the people obtain little pearl idols. Linnæus was well quainted with the origin of nearls in general, was aware of the possibility of produ ing them artificially; and suggested the collection of a number of mussels, piercing holes in their shells with a fine angur to produce a wound, and afterward parking them for five or six years to give the pearls, time to grow. The Swedish Government consented to try the experiment, and long did so. Pearls were produced, but were of little value, and the enterprise was abandon ed as unsuccessful, though Linnæus himself got a knighthood for the suggestion.

The pearl, like all jewels of lesser hard ness, wears dim with time, and often dis colors, or as the jewelers term it, "dies." Various methods are resorted to in such eases for the purpose of restoring their original beauty, but they never recover their pristine splendor. In India they rub them with boiled rice; in some other parts they bake them in bread.

Another strange expedient is to feed chickens with them; then the animals are killed after two hours' time, and the pearls are rescued from their hiding place, the action of the gastric juice having somewhat restored their color. The true shape of the pearl should be a perfect sphere or pearshape, like the celebrated monster pearl of the Great Mogul.

## Pampas Plume Farming.

The Country Gentleman has a very ineresting article upon this branch of California farming, from which we take the following:

The first introduction of pampas grass t

cultivation in this locality is almost like a

page from some bright novel. In the first place one of the market gardeners imported a few plants from South America for the purpose of ornamenting his lawn or home surroundings, in the same manner as many other beautiful grasses are grown for their attractive appearance. The young pampas plants grew vigorously, and in a short tim formed large bunches, or tussocks, and i due season the flower stalks were sent up far above the heads of the people who came some boys, who had not profited by the good advice of their parents, invaded the nurseryman's grounds and broke off the full-sized plumes, and in their wantonness pulled out the half-developed ones as well and threw them upon the ground as worthless. In two or three days some of these young plumes that had been stripped of the surroundin leaves and left upon the soil, were found to be in an unusually fine condition. The young flower-clusters had dried out and assumed almost the softness and lightness of feathers. They were so beautiful, in fact, that the owner, seeing them, was led to undertake the growing of the pampas grass for the plumes. For a short time there was little more than the home market, but the lecorative qualities of the plumes soon be came known and the demand for them increased, until they are now sent from Santa Barbara to all parts of the world.

At the present time many acres, if no undreds of acres, may be seen devoted ex clusively to the growing of pampas plumes. Fortunes have been made by some persons engaged in this peculiar sort of market

removed from the plant before they have come out of the sheath or covering of leaves. The plumes are therefore cut while young, and after being stripped are thrown down upon the ground. After a few days the plumes are as light and airy as a fleecy cloud in June, and ready to be gathered and stored, or packed for shipment. The harvesting of the pampas erop is not in the least a difficult matter, and especially here in a climate where no rains fall during the The profits are sometimes quite large.

Five hundred dollars per acre is not an exabout running a steam engine. You have to ceptional income, and occasionally the amount has run up to two or three times time. With my wheelbarrow I can go that figure. The novelty of their product has worn off, and perhaps there is something in the fact that a room that has been decorated with plumes this year, will not need another supply next year. It is doubtless true that persons may grow tired of so beautiful an object as a pampas plume. The fact is, that prices now are much low er than three or four years ago. Plumes

that then brought twenty to fifty cents would not sell now for more than a dime. The finest plumes are sold here for seventyfive cents per dozen. Even at that price a fair income can be obtained from soil devoted to pampas grass. If there are 275 plants to an acre and they average 50 plumes -which they tell me is a fair average-the neome at six and one-half cents apiece would, be \$892 75. It would seem as if the price might go still lower and yield a good

that eastern farmers or gardeners should take hold of the enterprise. The pampas ewing-woman, "you could earn \$1 25 a day grass is one of the many plants, requiring a ombination of circumstances that obtain in Will buy a farm in Claremont Colony. only a few places, and these places can supply the world with the products.

"ONLY AFTER DEATH." What Wonders the Microscope has done

for Us-No Longer Obliged to Die, to Find Out "What's Killing Us." One of the leading scientific publications states that many people are now using the microscope to discover the real cause of dis ease in the system, and to detect adultera

tions of food and medicines. This wonderful instrument has saved many a life. A microscopical test shows. for instance, the presence of albumen, or the life of the blood, in certain derangements the kidneys, but medicine does not tell how far advanced the derangement

whether it shall prove fatal. The microscope, however, gives knowledge.

Bright's disease, which so many people dread, was not fully known until the micro scope revealed its characteristics. It greatly aids the physician, skilled in its use, in determining how far disease has advanced. and gives a fuller idea of the true structure of the kidney.

A noted German scholar recently discovered that by the aid of the microscope, the physician can tell if there is a tumo forming in the system, and if certain appearances are seen in the fluids passed it is proof positive that the tumor is to be a ma-

If any derangement of the kidneys is detected by the microscope, the physician looks for the development of almost any disease the system is heir to, and any indication of Bright's disease, which has no symptoms of its own and cannot be fully recognized except by the microscope, h looks upon with alarm.

This disease has existed for more than 2,000 years. It is only until recently that the microscope has revealed to us its universal prevalence and fatal character. Persons who formerly died of what was called general debility, nervous break-down, dropsy, paralysis, heart disease, rheumatism apoplexy, etc., are now known to have realy died of kidney disease, because, had there been no disorder of the kidneys, the chances are that the effects from which they died

would never have existed. As the world becomes better acquainter with the importance of the kidneys in the human economy by the aid of the micro scope, there is greater alarm spread throug the communities concerning it, and this ac counts for the erroneous belief that it is

As yet neither homeopathist nor allopath ist is prepared with a cure for deranged kidneys, but the world has long since reco nized, and many medical gentlemen also recognize and prescribe Warner's safe cur for these derangements, and admit that it the only specific for the common and advanced forms of kidney disorders.

Formerly the true cause of death was d covered only after death. To-day the miroscope shows us, in the water we pass, the langerous condition of any organ in the body, thus enabling us to treat it promp

and escape premature death. As the microscope in the hands of layme has revealed many diseases that the medimen were not aware of, so that preparation like many other discoveries in medicit and science, was found out by laymen, ou side the medical code; consequently it come very hard for medical men to indorse an prescribe it. Nevertheless. Warner's sal cure continues to grow in popularity and the evidences of its effectiveness are seen

every hand. should give the medical profession the form ula of this remedy, if it is such a "God-sen to humanity," and let the physicians an public judge whether or not it be so reco

We, however, do not blame them for no publishing the formula, even to get the re cognition of the medical profession. T standing of the men who manufacture th great remedy is equal to that of the majori of physicians, and the reason that some do tors give for not adopting and prescribing -viz.: that they do not know what its gredients are-is absurd.

Mr. Warner's statement-that many the ingredients are expensive, and that the desire of the unscrupulous dealer or proscriber to realize a large profit from its man ufacture by using cheap or injurious su stances for those ingredients would jeopan ize its quality and reputation; and the Warner's safe cure cannot be made in smi quantities on account of the expensive appli atus necessary in compounding these gredients seems to us to be a reasons and sufficient one.

The universal testimony of our friend and neighbors, and the indisputable dence, that it, and it alone, has comp mastery over all diseases of the kidneys sufficient explanation of its extraord reputation, and conclusive proof that it perhaps, the anost beneficent discovi known to scientific medicine since the croscope revealed to us the all-import nature of the organs it is designed to reand benefit.

First Boston Girl-Let's go and have s a, Estelle. Second Boston Girl-I'd to, dear, but have we time? First Bos Girl-We have twenty minutes. How lo would it take you to get what you w Second Boston Girl-Oh, about fifteen utes. First Boston Girl-Well, it would to me fifteen minutes, too; twice fifteen thirty. We haven't time, dear, after all.

is a myth, but solid reality will be known

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Maine, thereby learning, free, about w that they can do and live at home, who they reside, at a profit of from \$5 to \$25 in a day. Capital not needed. Hallett will start you. All is new. Delay not. absolutely sure from start. Wealth at every worker. Both sexes. All ages.

men are funny things. When they come purchase false hair it is never for themse It is for a friend. Then they take out al of hair as a sample for matching. from their own heads, of course. They fool me: I've seen too many of 'em." This crop is not mentioned with any idea, what the saleslady said. Of course we de believe a word of it.

> and full particulars free. J. P. Mani Raymond, Surry Co., Va.

CATH."

d to Die, to ic publications. now using the

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ton Girl—I'd ifi e? First Bosto utes. How los out fifteen mis ell, it would tak twice fifteen ar, after all.

will be known b & Co., Portland ree, about wor home, wherever com \$5 to \$25 al d. Hallett & C Delay not. Pe Wealth awai All ages.

air store:-" en they come take out a locatching. Rights. of 'em." This course we do n

fonth at Colony. Ma

J. F. Man

Peculiarities of Stingy People

Peleg asked:

cure me?"

can sell 'em?'

"'Yes.

tor-how much a dose?'

"'Two, I think."

cents fur dose an' a ha'f.'

"'Won't sell that way."

""Wall, then, good-day."

"Let me see, about fifty cents."

"Fifty cents apiece bout as cheap as you

He yelled and yelled and finally a fellow

"'Nothin' up,' growled Sack. 'I'm down.

"Great Scott! do you think I am made

" 'Wall, how much'll yer charge ter go

"'Whut, jes' fur walkin' that little dis-

home and tell my son to come out here?'

I don't want nothin' to do with yer.'"

ceme along and asked what was up.

here log in two and roll it offen me '

"'Do it for twenty-five cents."

"All right, won't do it for less."

"" What'll ver gimme?

"What do ver av?"

out of money?

" Ten cents."

"'I'll give you five.'

"'That rope fell any?"

back and asked:

"'No. sir.'

" 'Good-bye.

over the country.'

Say, has it fell any here?

"" Well, good-bye."

" Not a bit.'

""So long."

you ken sell cheap?

" No old rope."

knock off something?"

" 'Say three.'

" Well, three."

'Yes, give me four cents.'

out for his native State. Virginia.

Town yer ken git ten feet fur a nickle.

"Two days later he came back. 'Say,'

""Why don't you go over there?"

"'New rope hain't fell none yit?"

" That so?

"So long."

A MISUNDERSTANDING. General-How do you do? Indian-Oh, how do? e, foolish heart, to flutter so! General-Where are you going? o foolish cheek, so warm to glow Indian-To the lower Catawba town. Seneath that gaze—and yet I know

His eyes were wond rous tender. General-What are you going there for? "I come to ask," he said, and I, Indian-I am going to preach. I looked half-saucy and half-shy, General-Aye, so you preach, do you? Twere time enough to by-and-by Indian-Oh, yes; me preach sometime. Yield him my sweet surrender General-Well! do they pay you any for Should it be Yes! Should it be No? preaching?

foolish heart, to flutter so!) Indian-Yes, little-twenty shillings-Will you," he murmured very low—
My thoughts flew fast and frantic, each town pay me twenty shillings. General-Why, that is blanked poor pay. For surely love was in that tone; Indian-Aye, and blanked poor preach, was mistaken now, I own-Will you be kind enough to loan! My aunt the last Atlantic?" The general was so pleased with the -Ruth Hall

A party of merchants were speaking of he became composed he discovered that he bration, their bearers are enabled to make stingy people. "Old Peleg Gregg was the had got into a considerable perspiration, these curious sounds, which in our ears are stinglest man I ever knew," said Abe Pat- which he had not felt before since his sick- often far from pleasant, but which seem to torson. "Tell you what's a fact. He was ness. The bottle of spirits had been put into aid the bird in his wooing. - Country Gensick one time, just on the caving bank of the spring to cool; the provisions were tleman. death. Some member of the family sent for taken out of the chair-box; the general and a physician, and when the doctor arrived the Indian ate and drank together, and the general was heard to declare that he ate and "What do ver ax fur yer medicine, docdrank with a better appetite than he had done since he had been a prisoner. He was helped into his chair again, pursued his How many do you think it will take to journey, continued to improve in health, and

Courtship of the Birds. We rarely realize how the play of life is "'Tell yer what'll do; I'll gin you sixty enacted by the birds, which in the springtime swarm in the woodlands and hover over the prairies. Perhaps in nothing is this better seen than in the means by which "He was surely a very close man," said the feathered gallants strive to win the af-Rufus Potter, "a very careful man, but you fections of the gentler sex among the birds. never heard of Sack Scallop, did you? He The history of the "Middle Ages" is full of lived down on Longmetre Bayou. One day tales of conflicts in which men engaged for he was out in the woods and a tree fell love of some fair lady, and even in our own across him and mashed him into the ground. time many a field could tell sad tales of blood shed in settlement of rivalries, but never fiercer fight was waged than we may

when he arrived at his residence (Peters-

burg) he was perfectly restored.

see among our feathered friends. that's the trouble. I want you to chop this Let us for a moment fancy ourselves transported far away to the home of the "Ruff," one of the most pugnacious of birds. Peering through the reeds and grasses, as I push them to one side, do you see before you that space of turf trodden bare? In the centre are two birds fighting. They dash at each other, seizing each other with their bills and striking like game cocks. Around the neck of each is extended a huge ruff of feathers, which has given the bird its name. This serves as a partial tance? Yer must take me fur a fool. Go on, protection to the body. At one side stand the members of the other sex, watching the 'Well, he was prudent," said Billings, contest with interest. For a short time we "almost morbidly so. He reminds me in watch their struggles till an unlucky movepoints of economy of an old fellow named ment disturbs some of the on-lookers and Jerry Finch. One day he went into a store in a moment all are gone.

and wanted to buy six feet of rope. The But the "Ruff" is not alone in his wildealer, knowing Jerry's peculiar love of lingness to prove his bravery in battle. noney, told him that he might have the rope | Scores of our own birds show the same spirit. Even the small humming birds will fight with the greatest fury to drive off some "I can't sell it for that. Why, man, intrusive rival. Indeed it would perhaps you've got plenty of money and ought not be no exaggeration to say that the majority of the birds will challenge a rival to com-'Yes, but times are powerful hard.

Can't stand that price.' He went away. Again, we find among birds as among and after staying about two hours, came men some whose greatest charm is their a dinner given the other night by a local voice; and sweet indeed are the songs they post of the Grand Army of the Republic. sing. The males of one of the Australian | She was asked to respond to the highly birds assemble in companies and engage in original toast: "The men." She said: trials of skill with their voice. Their notes "When the Commander of this gallant are said to be exceedingly agreeable. But Post invited me to be present this evening "The next day he entered the store and we need not go to distant lands to hear I accepted with pleasure, as some of my

said he, 'hain't you got some old rope that mate, and perhaps a dainty nest. were few houses of accommodation on the them.

strength and position. He ordered his ser- was tired, when another male took his place. remnants at least—that saved the cause of vant to keep a lookout, and if he saw any The females meanwhile looked on atten- liberty twenty-five years ago." person passing along the road to hail and | tively and applauded the performance with ask him to come to the spring. After some | laudatory cries." The Indians lie in wait | time the servant remarked to the general with their blowpipes near the places where Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. It banks of the classic River Muddioschky, in that he saw a dirty-looking Indian coming up the road. "Direct him to come here," they are known to dance, and when the ball has begun, easily shoot several of the specular than the saw a dirty-looking Indian coming they are known to dance, and when the ball is prepared with the greatest skill and care, under the direction of the men who originated tains. The compositors have refused to set

We have spoken of the songs of birds but some of them are no mean performers in the matter of instrumental music, at least as far as volume is concerned. Did you ever hear in the woods in spring a sound like the distant roll of a'drum? If you have I fancy you have been puzzled to account for it. Had you tried to go in search of the mysterious noise you might have grown weary ere finding its source, as it can be heard for a long distance. In case of success you would have found a partridge strutting about, as with ruff and tail spread he shows off his finery to his admiring friends, meanwhile producing the heavy drumming by striking the wings together above the prompt and candid reply of the Indian that back. We should hardly consider this he burst into a fit of laughter, and for a long music. In some of the birds certain feathers time he could not restrain himself. When are especially modified, so that by their vi-

Potter Palmer.

Potter Palmer, the noted hotel man of of fifteen years' duration by paying off the last mortgage on his real estate a few days ago. The great fire of 1871 swept away three-fourths of his large fortune, and the question with him at that moment was whether he should retire from active life with the remnant of his fortune or seek to build it up again by assisting in the rebuilding of the city. The fire had destroyed thirty-five of his buildings and a rent roll of \$192,000 a year was reduced to nothing, and his remaining income was not sufficient by \$15,000 to pay his taxes. After some earnest study of the matter he determined to pitch in again and recoup himself. He went in with vim and zest that were encouraging to many another in a similar plight. Hecarried on vast building operations when labor materials were high, and at one time turned night into day. A good deal of the present Palmer House was built at night by the aid of the calcium light, and the work went on continuously to a completion regardless of nature's luminaries. Two years after the fire he owed, borrowed money alone, the sun of \$2,000,000. The last of this debt was paid off last week, and now Potter Palmer finds himself a far wealthier man than before, owning twenty business blocks and two hundred dwellings, with rentals aggregating a far larger sum than before the fire. Had he lost heart when the flames licked up the bulk of his fortune, and retired with the remnant left him, the chances are that he would have lost even that which he had. The years that he spent in rebuilding his fortune would have been lost in repining at his hard luck and bemoaning the severities of fate. But in bracing up and going to work he not only saved himself and ultimately increased his store, but brought to bear upon Chicago and its stricken people a vast moral and material influence in a dark hour when it needed it most. It is a record of which he may

Kate Field Talks About "The Men.' Miss Kate Field made a little speech after

well feel proud.

remarked: 'I hear that rope is fallin' all these love songs of the birds. Have you dearest friends belong to the Grand Army. never stood in the fields, on a beautiful But when your commander blandly insinmorning in June, while from a tree before uated that he wanted me to say something I "Yes. Hear that over here at Cottoh you poured a perfect flood of liquid melody, hesitated, as there was nothing for me to answered perhaps by some sweet-voiced talk about, all the toasts having been asrival from the distant thicket? And have signed to eloquent speakers. Then it oc-"Don't want to wear out my shoes. you not searched in vain for this mysterious curred to me that I might say a good word cident occurred not long since at the close of parting burst of song, down to the meadow so long toasted the women as to make it A well-known citizen and wife attended the ward dancer was seen than some of these. artist will tell you that the two sides of the and drove off with her. They had not gone a "'Confound the luck, take it along for a Yet their curious antics seem to charm the same face are not exactly alike. I pray, Say, it's three inches short; can't you panies of a score or more and run around in the entire face, gaze into the tell-tale eyes, a circle, performing the most curious antics. and thus get at the soul of all things. Pray, Perhaps the most wonderful example, how- who does the greater part of speaking in ever, is the Black Cock, one of the Euro- private, Mr. or Mrs. Caudle? Were I man pean grouse. These birds have regular I should hail public speaking by women as He gave him a postage stamp and hurdancing places. During the performance a blsssing in disguise. When Vesuvius is ried away, That evening he was found the bird utters the strangest noises. in a state of eruption Etna is quiet. If hanging from a rafter in his barn. He left Spreading all his feathers, he takes a few tradition be correct women are not lacking a few lines of writing congratulating him- jumps in various directions, sometimes in a in fluency of diction. Indeed, it has been the indignant father of a young lady who had self on the fact that the rope with which he circle, pressing the underside of the bill on seriously questioned whether women parhanged himself was so cheap. There may the ground, and meanwhile beating his take of celestial joys, because once upon a be closer men, but I have never met them." wings and turning around and around. As time there was silence in Heaven for half he grows more excited, faster and faster he an hour. Then, if precedent be required, moves till he seems almost frantic. After women can trace back their oratorical Gen. Scott used to narrate a story about he has finished showing what he can do in privileges much farther than men, for Eve one of his Virginia connections, Col. Chas. the way of dancing he is ready for war, and was the original orator. It is to her per-Scott, after he had been made prisoner of the entertainment usually closes with a free suasive, after-dinner pleading-for it was war at the surrender of Charleston, S. C. fight. Oftentimes the same bird will visit you remember, after the apples—that we owe in 1781. His health became so bad that he several meeting places in one day in order all knowledge. So in behalf of my oratoriobtained his parole; and having procured a to prove his strength and valor to all rivals. | cal sex, I took the men-God bless them! horse and chair for himself, and a horse for Year after year in the springtime the birds Said I to your commander, "No speech his servant and put some provisions and a meet in these assembling places, and the at your camp-fire should be longer than five bottle of spirits into the chair-box (for there hunters take advantage of the fact to shoo minutes.' 'Good graciousl' he replied, 'do you think you can do justice to men in five road he was about to travel), the general Deep in the forests of Guiana lives a bird minutes?' No; but in less than that brief was placed in his small carriage, and set rarely seen by travelers, but one of the most period I can give some sign of my apprecibeautiful of its kind. It is the Rupicola, ation. A child may worship the stars and On his march to Charleston he acquired or Cock of the Rock. Right royally is he jet be unable to select one bright particular

said the general. He did so, and something like the following dialogue ensued:

tators with the poisoned arrows before the like the following dialogue ensued:

t. Hence Hood's Sarsaparilla may be depended upon as strictly pure, honest and reliable.

VARIETIES.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

HER DARLING BOY .- " Have you any children?" asked the new minister of a parishioner whom he met for the first time at a church

"Yes," she replied, "I have one-a dear little fellow of ten years; I hope you can call soon, that he may meet you."

"I shall call very soon, I am so fond of

"I am so glad, I love children so dearly myself. Ah! it makes me shudder to think what my home would be without the sun, shine of my dear little lad's presence. What a hold on one's affections a gentle, trusting little child has. My little son is such an at fectionate child. He binds me to him by a thousand new and fond endearments each day. But it is late, and I must go to him

And this is what she says on arriving at

"Well, what under the shining sun will that hyena of a boy do next? This house looks like a mad bull had been turned loose in it. I never in all the born days of my life saw a young one so full of the old Harry as he is. He will drive me raving crazy yet. I have no peace of my life with him. If I did Chicago, ended a stubborn financial struggle my duty I would go to his bed now and give him a thorough good dressing down. He has done everything I told him not to do. I never saw such a tormenting young one since the day I was born. I'll settle with him in the morning, oh, I will!"

A TALL, lean Indian who passed through Chicago some time ago on his way to the reservation from a visit to Washington, attracted a great deal of attention by his weird and unearthly appearance. He was a swarthy fellow, with black hair and a large black eye, but the other eye was glass, a bright blue, and gazed into vacancy with a cold cerulean stare that was strange to behold. The Indian seemed proud of his dissimilar eyes and he was looked up to with great respect and awe by the other savages with him. His appear ance was explained by an army officer who good eye, but the artificial organ looks natural and healthy. One day at the war office he took out the game eye, after the manner of men who own them, and, wiping it off, slipped it back carelessly into the socket. The Indian saw the performance and was much struck by it. He asked the officer if he could see with the glass eye, and the officer of facetiously told him that he could. "Gimme tetting a valentine! I am sure she must have sent it herself." one," said the Indian, and the army officer went into his trunk, where he kept a supply, and produced one. The Indian jammed it into the place where the natural eye used to be and then stalked away like an apparition from the lower regions. He never once thought of taking the eye out once he had it in and he stoutly maintained that he could see with it as well as with the other.

THE PROFESSOR AT THE BOARDING-HOUSE TABLE.—"Good morning, Professor," said the landlady sweetly, as that individual entered the breakfast-room and took charge of all the morning papers.

"I hadn't noticed it, madame," replied the professor, seating himself on the papers to eep the other boarders from getting them. "Hadn't noticed what?" asked Mrs. Fog.

"That it is a good morning," retorted the professor amiably. "It's raining cats and logs out. Where is my umbrella, Mrs. Fog? I left it in the corner of my room on going out yesterday morning, and it is not there now. I cannot understand why it is that the morality, integrity, the-the common everyday honesty of life, seem to disappear when one gets within the portals of this house. Where, madame-I demand to know-where is my umbrella?"

"Where!" replied the landlady, striking high G and pouring hot water over her oatmeal in her excitement. "Where? Why the owner came here yesterday and recovered

And the silence that came over the meal

GOT THE WRONG WOMAN .- An amusing insongster till from out the branches, with a for the men, God bless them! They have an evening meeting of one of our churches. below dropped a small sparrow? I fancy if but fair that they at last should be toasted service, going thither, as was their custom, below dropped a small sparrow? I fancy if you could have looked among the grasses by a woman. They have too long had the you would have found there his admiring mate, and perhaps a dainty nest.

We find in bird life too, the fellow who thinks he can dance; and never more awk
They have seen all things in profile. Now, an a man held out his hand and helped her in the custom, in their own vehicle. When the meeting was over the husband told the wife to be out at the door so as to be ready to go home when he came along with the horse and sleigh. She was promptly on time, and a team came up, have seen all things in profile. Now, an thinks he can dance; and never more awk- have seen all things in profile. Now, an a man held out his hand and helped her in great way when she said: "It seems to me nickle.' The old fellow carefully measured onlookers of the other sex. Some of our therefore, let us have the other profile you got the horse quick." The man looked the rope, and with a disappointed air, said: North American grouse get together in com- around your camp-fire, whereby we may see at her a moment in surprise on hearing a strange voice, and exclaimed: "Good gracious! I've got the wrong woman." He turned the horse around and drove back to the place of meeting, where an exchange was made, and he started home once more with the right woman.

A PRIEND of mine, a musician and a wag. was approached after a certain concert by on that occasion made her first formal public appearance, and who had proved conclusively, by the way, that she could not sing it tune, whatever her other merits might be Say," exclaimed the angry parent, "I just heard a fellow in the lobby say that Lizzie flatted. What the dickens is he talking about? You heard her sing, and you know. Did she sing flat?" "Oh, no," replied my friend, gravely, "she didn't sing flat. The trouble was that the plano sharped on her a little. Those pianos will do it now and then. I've noticed it before."

JUDGE (to prisoner)-" You have been here before, I think?"

Prisoner—"Yes, sah."
"What was the charge?" "Same as dis one, stealin' chickens."

"And you was convicted, too, I remembe "Yes, jedge, I was foun' guilty, but it

MODJESKA is writing a story. It is a love stery. The heroine's name is Griseldvitch Topplewatchkitzy and the hero's Vladimir Tschezarotsh. The scene is laid in the little

Chaft.

There are too many married men in the Senate for a woman's rights measure to pass. Sam. Jones' creed is "a bottomless hell and a roofless heaven." Very poor places to run an elevator, we should say.

The India rubber man of the Bowery Museum who went to work in a Turkish bath has become a vulcanized rubber.

On the Rolling Deep.—First Passenger—Well, old boy, what's up this afternoon? Second Passenger—All but the soup.

It was Emerson who defined the real man as "he who in the midst of the crowd keeps the independence of solitude." "Old Virginia never tires," because she is so slow. A prisoner there who had been dead three months was recently granted a

Rough on the Tramp—Dangerous Character—Your money or your life! Author—Here it i. Bound in calf—one dollar and a half. Written by myself.

Patient—Why do you watch the thermome-ter on the wall so closely? Nurse—Because the doctor said if the temperature riz, I should

give you the quinine.

A man seems to understand what a winter carnival is like when his wife reminds him that the coal bin is empty and that she wants a new fur-lined toboggan suit.

"What is Jigson in mawning for, do you know?" "It's eithaw faw his bwothaw aw his dwag. One of 'em died lawst week, but I weally fawget which it was."

"Have you any change about your clothes?" inquired Smith. "No," responded Brown, "I haven't. There ought to be change enough about this weather to suit you.'

A celored clergyman in a Southern town prayed the other day that the indelicate might be made delicate, the intemperate temperate and the industrious dustrious. Circumstantial Evidence.—"Uncle Ben, how can you tell that your hands are dirty, they are so black, you know?" "He! he! wot a chile you is. Yo'see, honey, de water gets riley."

gets riley."

I am now preparing a poem entitled "The Umbrella." It is a dainty little bit of verse, and my hired man thinks it is a gem. I called it "The Umbrella," so that it would not be returned.—Bill Nye.

Tender-hearted young lady—Oh! you cruel, heartless little wretch! to rob those poor birds of their eggs. Wicked little boy—Ho! That's the old one that you've got on your bonnet. Guess she won't care.

A scientific writer tells how water can be boiled in a sheet of writing paper. We don't doubt it. We have known a man to write a few lines on a sheet of writing paper that kept him in hot water for three years.

Mrs. Gripper—Good-by. Shall we see you at Sorosis to-night? Mrs. Whipper—I hardly think so. Mr. Whipper's club has just failed and until he joins another we are going to improve the opportunity to get acquainted with each other.

"It does beat all how this country is going in for style and fashion," said a passenger from California. "On my way over I noticed a good many Indian squaws about the railway stations, and nearly all of them wore their Plumber's Wife—John, the water-pipe is burst. Plumber—Tie it up with a rag, Sarah P. W.—I did; but it won't stay; you must fit. P.—Impossible. P. W.—Why, you're plumber, John. P.—I can't afford to mene

my own pipes; time is too valuable Country Uncle—Next summer, Fannie, you must come out and spend a month with us on the farm, and see us every morning go out into the field with our hoes en our shoulders. Fannie—Humph, that's the last place in the world I'd think of wearing my hose.

world I'd mink of wearing my hose.

A story is told in Prussia of a congregation who proposed to present the Rabbi with a cask of wine. Each was to pour in his own contribution. When tapped, however, the vessel was found to contain nothing but water. Each doner thinking all the rest honest, supposed he could practice a small deceit without detection. This shows a confidence in the lategrity of colleagues which is delightful to contemplate.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Less than one-half the Amount

cured him.

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Manual of all Diseases,
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RICHLY BOUND IN
CLOTH and GOLD
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By F. HUMPHREYS, M. B.
RICALY BOUND IN
CLOTH and GOLD

CANANDAIGUA, N.Y., May 28, 1886. Pardee Medicine Co., GENTLEMEN: - Nearly all winter I was confined to my room with inflammatory rheumatism. I commenced using Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy, but after taking it for a time the pain became more ness leaving my arms and shoulders and seeming to pass out at my toes. It has completely cured me. At the time I commenced using the remedy I had a throat difficulty and the catarrh, which I found to be better after taking it, and it occurred to me to use it as a gargle, which I did, and to my great satisfaction I improved rapidly, and to-day am free from both rheumatism and catarrh. I consider it indispensable as a family medicine. I take one teaspoonful after breakfast and find it a splendid tonic. I would advise you to recommend it as a s21eow13

I would advise you to recommend it as a gargle for throat troubles and catarrh, for I know it will cure. I have seen some remarkable cures from the use of this remedy, and it is one I can recommend I am, very truly yours, E. R. McCALL.

> ja30eaw13t

lars for an examination, and he merely informed him that he had rheumatism of the heart. He was cured by Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy, and for less than one-half the money paid for the examination. 700 varieties of Potatoes. Corn that will mature in \$2 days, of which 70 b in the ear will make 62 b shelled. Oats that weigh 50 b per bush, and yield 150 bushels to the acre. Blooded Stock of all kinds. My catalogue contains simple receipts that will cure Chicken Cholera, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds, &c, without cost. How to make 500 per cent on poultry on a new plan; how to exterminate rats without poison; Farmers' Account Books, price 10 Cents. which will be allowed on first order. Address W. M. WOODWORTH, Irwin, Ohlo. j34eow4t Ask your druggist for Dr. Pardee's Remedy, and take no other. Price, \$1 per bottle; six bottles, \$5. Pardee Medicine Co., Rochester, N.Y.



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Handless to use and will
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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

HAINESVILLE, N. J.,

October 15th, 1886.

E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

I was taken with a very severe cold last Spring, and tried every cure we had in the store, and could get no

I had our village doctor

prescribe for me, but kept getting worse. I saw another

hysician from Port Jervis, V. Y., and he told me he used

Piso's Cure for Consumption

Piso's Cure for Consumption in his practice.

I bought a bottle, and before I had taken all of it there was a change for the better. Then I got my employer to order a quantity of the medicine and keep it in stock. I took one more better.

stock. I took one more bot-tle and my Cough was cured.

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To send a Postal Card for Circular describing the
above, Maybe that cent would save you dollars. These
Plows are made on a new principle; draw light;
work perfectly with or without pole, and are all
fron and steel; therefore light and atrong. They are

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

John C. Heron, of 46, 4th street, Rochester, has been troubled for years with rheumatism in the shoulders and about the heart. He gave a physician ten dol-IHAVE





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79 Piles, Billad or Bleeding.
96 Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head.
69 Whooping Congin, Violent Goupha.
46 General Beblitty, Physical Weakness
67 Kidney Bleense.

the knowledge of a remarkably cool spring, clad in a suit of orange with a splendid fan- planet for future abode. An ardent fisherabout twelve or fourteen miles from the city, shaped crest. The female has to content man in a cane-brake may seek for the best wasn't my fault. I was convicted on circumencompassed by a fine shade, and not more herself with plainer and less gorgeous ap- rod until he emerges on the farther side. stantial ebidence." than a hundred yards from the road. He parel. Few are the explorers who have So a single woman may respond most warm-" How so?" "A man saw me takin' de chickens an' he ordered his servant to drive to the spot, watched this beautiful bird, but one has ly to this toast for the special reason that swore to de circumstances." which was soon found. As the general was brought us marvelous tales of its home life, she is committed to no particular type and so feeble that he could neither walk nor and none more curious than those of its is held responsible for no selection. First stand alone, his servant spread his cloak balls. We will let him describe it in his of all, let me assert that the one great virtue A NORTH side minister was preaching on The immortality of the soul." When he upon the grass, took him from his chair and own words: in man loved and admired by all womanlaid him down to rest. "A troop of these beautiful birds was | hood is courage. In this assembly of boys reached the climax of his sermon he stepped The British commander had sedulously celebrating its dances on the smooth sur- with gray beards, on whose breasts shine to the front of the platform, and, leveling his right index finger at the congregation prohibited all communication to American face of a rock; about a score of them were the bronze stars made out of cannon capprisoners either by letter or newspapers, in seated on the branches as spectators, while tured from the enemy, I stand surrounded "You may lose your wives and get others: consequence of which it was extremely diffi- one of the male birds, with proud self-confi- by physical courage, and if your moral you may lose your husbands and get others; cult to learn what was going on. Gen, dence, and spreading tail and wings, was courage and your intelligence at the ballotyou may lose your horses and carriages and get others, but when you lose your soul it's Scott was desirous to know if the Ameridancing on the rock. He scratched the box be equal to your still sturdy right arms cans had any force in the field in that quar- ground or leaped vertically in the air, con- this Republic will be perpetuated and hongood-by, John." ter of the country, and if so, learn their tinuing these saltatory movements until he ored by the same Grand Army—by its noble

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

-WANTIPACTURERS OF-

(Continued from First Page.)

ens as cheap in St. Johns as in England and can reapers and binders be bought as cheap here as in England?

Mr. Dewey said firms had a method of do-

business, of which he knew but little, but believes many firms have to resort to means that are forced upon them. He knows that D. S. Morgan & Co., one of the wealth-lest firms in the United States, would sell machines as cheap if ordered in as large quantities and spot cash with the order as would in England, but knew the firm lost heavily in Michigan. Mr. Armour thought agents were to blame

for a great many losses.

Hon. O. W. Munger was next called upon for his paper on "What is the future interest of Michigan wool-growers," which will ap-

pear hereafter.
In the discussion which followed Mr. Stuart said he was much pleased with the paper; while true that many sheep were sent east to be bred to Shropshire rams he thought that introducing the mutton breeds here tends to lessen the production, while the cross of fine wools adds to the value of mutton; size of sheep and quantity of oil should be considered, as there was a demand for higher types of Merinos; he had paid as high as \$10 for ewes to ship to Texas, but the climate destroyed the quality of the wool; breeders who had attempted to in-crease size had lost on wool; South American crease size had lost on wool; South American and Australian wools lacked sufficient oil to make a strong fibre. Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan are the only States where Merinos can be found in their highest types; he has more confidence in Merinos; what we want is more thoroughbred breeders; rams are being shipped to South America; we should export and not

Mr. Hibbard understood the Association to be wool-growers, and the rams that improved their flocks the most were the ones to keep; sheep should be kept dry in fall and winter and the wool should go to market as it is; he believes it cruelty to animals

to wash sheep.

Mr. Munger said if sheep were washed they should be washed clean; South America produced carpet wool, and the fact that oil was needed to make the strong wool should not be lost sight of.

Mr. Stuart said he was glad to hear the discussion; he had heard Mr. Martin say the oiliest ram he ever saw produced the

Mr. Brunson asked how washing sheep could be stopped.

Mr. Hibbard said in two ways—by breed-

ing a better class of sheep and by forming an association in every school district in Michigan and sticking together, wool would be sold on its merits; he had some good sheep forced on him and found he made Mr. Munger said the rule was an arbitrary

one which local buyers could not help thinks Mr. Hibbard is right; if wool is light wash by all means; if heavy, do not. Mr. Caruss said if the rule could be adopt-

ed all over it would work.

Mr. Dewey said he had followed the paper closely and considered the position of a wool-buyer with wool-growers an embarrassing one; he looked upon his prediction as true and was glad to hear him complint our wools as equal to Ohio wool; woolbuyers were imposed upon, and he blu to say that farmers were dishonest. He thought it would be a good thing if woolgrowers, wool-buyers and manufacturers would come together and exchange ideas. At the conclusion of the exercises, the

following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the thanks of this Associa

tion are tendered to Mesers. Dewey and Stuart, of Grand Blanc, for their attendance at this meeting, and the able address furnish-ed by each of them.

To Robt, Gibbons, of the Michigan Farmer, for his attendance and very able address.

To Messrs Daboll and Munger, of St. Johns.

for their able addresses.

To Messrs. Benedict & Daniels, of St. Johns.

for their kindness in furnishing free or charge their fine organ. To the business men of St. Johns for their charge the previous to and since the financial assistance, previous to and since the shearing of 1885.

DELOS BROSS, Secretary,

# Deterinary Department | Mediterranean, F case, \$5 50%6 00; Fioridas | box, \$3 50%4; coccanuts, F 100, \$6 60; bananas, F bunch, \$2%3; Malaga grapes, \$4

Texas Fever in Cattle.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I would like to have you let me know what would be the best way to use your Bovine Panacea in order to have it act as a preventby mail or through the columns of Michigan FARMER. PORTLAND, Mich.

Answer-We have had no experience in the use of Bovine Panacea, in preventing the development of Texas fever in cattle: nor would we advise its indiscriminate use in anticipation of the appearance of that dreaded and fatal disease, until the time \$2 40@2 50 for eastern, and \$2@2 25 for State arrives for making its appearance. Bovine Panacea has been effective in the cure of Texas fever, and we can see no reason why it should not prove an efficient preventive, as it has been in preventing parturient apoplexy or milk fever in the cow. In the early stage of either disease, powders No. 1 and No. 2 (inclosed in one wrapper) should be given according to printed directions on each box. As a preventive No. 1 only should be used.

Bursal Enlargements of the Hock Joints in a Colt.

BATTLE CHEEK, Feb. 18th, 1887. Voterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I wish you would answer through your paper the following question: Would you advise treatment for puffs on the gambrel joints of a three year-old mare? If so, what?
J. M. Parks.

Answer-To your question, "would you advise treatment?" if the disease is not the result of hereditary transmission, yes; but if sire or dam was so affected, our answer is no, for in that event, we would regard it hereditary and difficult to cure. If the result of injury in breaking to harness, we can recommend no more effective remedy than Evinco Liniment. If your druggist does not keep it, he will get it for you. will send it upon application.

Indurated Sheath in a Horse.

FOWLERVILLE, Mich., Feb. 22d, 1887. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a dark brown horse, six years old, weighs 1,800 lbs.; has good appetite, feels as well as a horse can, but his sheath swelled well as a horse can, but his sheath swelled ap one week ago quite bad. The lower end is swelled about four inches, and is quite hard, but does not feel as if there was any fever in it at present. He seems perfectly well in every way except the swelling, and I think he is wormy. Will it hurt him to do some light work as long as he feels well? If you can tell me what to do to reduce the swelling. I would be much chilered. sweiling, I would be much obliged.

times a week. As the general health of the animal is good, no constitutional treatment will be necessary.

Congenital Deformity in a Colt.

WILLIAMSTON, Mich., Feb. 29, 1887. eterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a colt which was eight months old the 20th; its left fore leg is bent out at the knee so that its foot stands out about four inches, but is not turned around any. The joint is all right except where the come together, where there is a hollow that you could lay a lead-pencil in, and it is also a little full on the inside. Otherwise the joint is all right. It has always been so, and I think is better than it was. What can I do for it? Or will it straighten of its own ac-Please answer as it is a valuable col SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.-The malformation of the near fore leg of your colt is evidently congenital in character. Nature sometimes regulates such cases when not interfered with. We would advise you to have it examined by a competent veterinary surgeon with reference to a surgical operation.

## Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, March 5, 1887. FLOUR.-Market firm but unchange

uotations are as follows: bakers. WHEAT .- After a week of ups and downs.

wheat closed on Saturday at a sharp advance The export demand was active, the "visible supply," it was thought, would show another decrease, and the weather was unfavor able in the winter wheat States for the grow ing crep. These were sufficient to start the market upwards, and Chicago, New York, St. Louis and Detroit, were all higher at the close of the day. Closing prices on Saturday were as follows: Spot-No. 1 white, 84%c; No. 2 red, 841/4c; No. 3 red, 801/2c. Futures-No. 2 red. March, 841/40; May, 860; June, 867/40.

CORN.-Market higher, and quite firm he advance. Quotations are 40%c for No. 2 spot, and 41%c for May delivery; No. 3 is uoted at 40c W bu.

OATS .- The market firmed up at the close f the week, and recovered what had been ost earlier. No. 2 white is steady at 33c W bu., and No. 2 mixed at 40c.

BARLEY .- The market is very dull, but prices are unchanged. No. 2 State is quoted \$1 07@1 15 \$ cental, No. 2 western at \$1 20 @1 25, and No. 3 State at \$1 05 W cental. RYE .- Quoted at 50@53c # bu., with a light iemanė.

FEED.—Bran quoted at \$1300@13 75 per ton fine middlings at \$14 00@15 50, and course at \$13 00@13 75 W ton. Market firm. CLOVER SEED .- Values have again de

clined, and \$4 22% is the best offer for prime and \$4 05 for No. 2. For March delivery sales of prime were made at \$4 20.

BUTTER.-The market shows a decided im provement, especially on choice and fancy ots of dairy, which are quoted at 19@22c # b., with 24c sometimes paid on extra fine The receipts are largely of rolls. Ordinary to good lots bring 14@17c W D., according to quality. Creamery has also improved, and is irm at 25@27c W b. CHEESE .- There has been an advance in

full cream grades. New York full creams are quoted here at 14%c, Michigan at 13%@14c, and Ohio at 13c P b. Skims, 6@8c. RGGS .- Market steady. Fresh command 15

APPLES.-Market steady at \$2 50@3 00 \$ bbl., for fair to choice fruit. Fancy lots have sold at \$3 50@2 75 % bbl.

FOREIGN FRUITS.-Lemons, Messinas, W box, \$3 50@4 00; Malagas, \$3 00@3 50; oranges Mediterranean, \$\mathbb{G}\$ case, \$5 50\mathref{Q}\$6 00; Floridas

ananas, 🕊 bunch, \$2@3; Malaga grapes, \$4 @5 # bbl. BEESWAX.-Steady at 22030c P b., as

quality. HONEY.—Quoted at 10@11c ♥ b. for c

nd 709c for extracted. BEANS.-Market continues quiet and is lower at \$1 28@1 80 \$ bu. for city picked me-

diums: unpicked, 65c@\$1 00 9 bu., as to

BALED HAY .- Now quoted at \$8 00@9 00 w ton for clover, \$11@11 50 for No. 1 timothy. and \$9@10 for No. 2. These prices are for

car lots. SALT.-Car lots, Michigan, 85@90c per bb n 10 bbl. lots; eastern, 85c; dairy, \$2 10 per bbl.: Ashton quarter sacks, 72c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.-Market dull at hundred bs.

POTATOES .- Car-lots are quoted at 40@450 ¥ bu. From store prices are 45@50c ¥ bu., according to quality. Market very dull. HOPS.—Best eastern, 34c \$ 15.; California

choice, 30c; 1885, 17c. CABBAGES .- Market steady at \$2 00@2 50 100 with moderate demand. ONIONS .- Market unchanged at \$2 75@3

bbl., with little doing. CRANBERRIES .- Market firm at \$3 500

4 00 \$\partial \text{bu. for Cape Cod; Jersey, \$3 50@3 50 \$\partial \text{\$\partial}\$ CIDER.-Clarified held at 101/2011c # galjon; common 6c. Market firm; offerings very

POULTRY.-Dressed are quoted as follows. Chickens, 10@11c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, 12 @12%c; geese, 8@9c W D. The supply is not he

large and there is a fairly active market at quotations.

DRESSED HOGS.—Retail butchers are the only buyers, and they are paying \$6 50@6 75 as to quality. Receipts very light.

33 37%.

Seeley sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 853 lbs at \$25, and 4 thin cows av 1,107 lbs at \$2 75.

Jones sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 10 head of good butchers' stock av 998 lbs at \$2 85. TIMOTHY SEED .- Selling from store in

bagged lots at \$2 10 \$ bu.; in large lots at \$3 45. HIDES .- Green city, 6%@7c \$ b., country, c; cured, 8@8%c; green calf, 8@9c; salted do,

9@10c; sheep-skins, 50c@\$1 50; bulls, stag and grubby hides 1/4 off. PROVISIONS .- Barreled pork has again ad.

vanced, the result of the "corner" in Chicago; new mess, the cheapest grade, is much higher than clear pork because only that grade can be delivered on contracts. The hog crop it undoubtedly a short one, but prices will not be kept up to present values. Quota, tions here are as follows:

New mess.....

HAY.—The fellowing is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week, with prices per ton.

Monday—31 loads; Six at \$11; four at \$14; three at \$13 and \$12; one at \$15, \$10 75, \$10, \$9 and \$8. swelling, I would be much obliged.

J. B. G.

Answer—Make an ointment as follows:

One part iodide of lead, to eight parts of vaseline; mix well, and apply two or three times a week. As the general health of the \$8.

\$9 and \$6.

Tuesday—42 loads: Eight at \$13 and \$11; six at \$10; five at \$12; four at \$14; three at \$10 50; two at \$11 50; one at \$13 50, \$12 50, \$9, \$8 75, \$8 50 and \$7.

Wednesday—42 loads: Kine at \$12 and \$11; four at \$14, \$13, \$12 50 and \$9, three at \$10 50; two at \$13 50; one at \$11 50, \$10 and \$8.

58. Thursday—18 loads: Five at \$13 and \$10 50; three at \$10; two at \$11; one at \$18 50, \$12 50 and \$12. L The offerings of sheep numbered 1,529 head

Friday—23 loads: Six at \$13; four at \$9; two at \$12 50, \$11 50, \$10 50 and \$10; one at \$13 50, \$12, \$11, \$9 50 and \$8.

Saturday—5 loads: Three at \$9; one at \$25 ba at \$4.50.

Merribus old Fitzpatrick 16, part lambs, \$25 ba \$4.50. \$18 and \$12 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, March 5, 1897.

CATTLE. The offerings of cattle at these yards nu bered 454 head, against 632 last week. The

market opened up very active, the supply not being sufficient to meet the wants of the trade. For heavy shipping cattle the market showed no change from that of last week, but for common to good butchers' stock prices advanced 10@15 cents, and in some cases as much as 25 cents. The yards were cleared early, and the market closed firm at the following QUOTATIONS:

3 50@8 85

Young sold Phillips & Wreford a mixed lot of 23 head of fair butchers' stock av 843 lbs Alien sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 1

Alien sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 17 head of good butchers' stock av 937 lbs at \$3 70, and 6 coarse ones av 816 lbs at \$2 75, Stevens sold Caplis a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 766 lbs at \$3 30, and 6 coarse ones av 888 lbs at \$2 75. ahan sold Cross 6 fair cows av 1.036 llan sold Caplis a mixed lot of 5 head

of fair butchers' stock av 934 lbs at \$3 25. G D Spencer sold Sullivan &F a mixed lot of 17 head of fair butchers' stock av 956 lbs lbs at \$3 40, and 2 bulls and a cow to John

Cullen sold Davis 7 stockers av 760 lbs s Shafer sold John Robinson a mixed lot

12 head of fair butchers' stock av 886 lbs at \$3 40, and 6 coarse ones av 880 lbs at \$2 50. Glesson sold McIntire 7 fair heifers av 888 Jedele sold Phillips & Wreford 16 good

butchers' steers and heifers av 1,035 lbs at \$4.

Bordine sold Hersch 5 good butchers' steers av 1,106 lbs at \$4.20.

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 11 head of good butchers' stock av 960 lbs at \$3.

Merritt sold Burt. Spencer 2 fair butchers'. Merritt sold Burt Spencer 2 fair butchers' steers av 1,085 lbs at \$3 90.

Coniey sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 17 ead of good butchers' stock av 920 lbs at Gleason sold Burt Spencer 2 good oxen and a steer av 1,380 lbs at \$3 75, and a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock to Reagan of 7 head of thin 500 has \$2.80.

Indeele soid Judson 19 good shipping steers

Jedele soid Judson 19 good shipping steers av 1,232 lbs at \$4 40. Switzer & Ackley sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers' stock av 826 Conley sold Switzer & Ackley 13 good ship-ping steers av 1,226 lbs at \$4 40, less \$10 on

The offerings of sheep numbered 2,254 against 2,655 last week. There was but little done in the sheep trade. Shippers were out of the market, and the local dealers bought lightly. Prices showed no particula change from those of last week, but the bull of the offerings went east in first hands. Watson sold John Robinson 68 ay 72 lbs at

Ammerman sold Burt Spencer 100 av 100 lbs at \$4 65. 8 at \$4 65. Bliss sold Fitzpatrick 50 av 83 lbs at \$4 25. Switzer & Ackley sold Young 36 av 91 lbs

t \$4 40. Lewis sold Shafer 100 av 85 lbs at \$8 55. C Roe sold John Robinson 56 av 92 at \$4 50. Plotts sold John Robinson 92 av 84 lbs a

McQuillan sold Monahan 87 av 70 lbs a Merritt sold Burt Spencer 53 av 73 lbs at \$4. Hostler sold Judson 25 lambs av 81 lbs av

The offerings of hogs numbered 604 head against 742 last week. The light receipts did not make it worth while for shippers to \$4 50@5; poor to good butchers' steers, \$3 45 offerings at about last week's prices. Stevens sold Webb Bros 40 av 127 lbs at

Watson sold Webb Bros 20 av 166 lbs at Stabler sold Webb Bros 24 av 147 lbs a

Plotts sold Webb Bros 14 av 133 lbs at \$5 25. C Ree sold Webb Bros 17 av 209 lbs at \$5 25, and 27 av 180 lbs at \$5 20.

Shafer sold Webb Bros 30 av 175 lbs at Conley sold Webb Bros 27 av 197 lbs at \$5 30.

King's Yards. Saturday, March 5, 1887. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with 348 head of cattle on sale, The attendance of buyers was good, and the demand active Prices advanced 10@15 cents over those of last week for butchering grades and all were old, the market closing arm.

Newton sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 15 head of good butchers' stock av 920 lbs at \$3 50; 2 bulls and a cow av 1,300 lbs at \$3, and a bull weighing 2,030 lbs at \$3 40. Hall sold Ford a mixed lot of 6 head of good butchers' stock av 936 lbs at \$3 50.
Aldrich sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 830 lbs at \$3 25.
Beach sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 940 lbs at \$3 30.
Mitabell sold Gentley's fair butchers' stock av 940 lbs at \$3 30.

Mitchell sold Genther 2 fair butchers' steer av 935 lbs at \$3 90. Beach sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of

3 65. Webb sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of lead of fair butchers' stock av 857 lbs a

Micel sold Marx 3 good cows av 1,150 lbs at Bird sold Kraft 4 good helfers av 847 lbs at

33 80.
Richmond sold Genther 2 good burchers' steers av 1,105 lbs at \$4 80; a mixed lot of 4 head of good butchers' stock to Marx av 840 lbs at \$3 60, and 3 thin heifers av 606 lbs at Bunnell sold Bussell a mixed lot of 23 head of fair butchers' stock av 880 lbs at \$3 40 and 2 fair cows av 1,190 lbs at \$3.
Purdy sold Knoch 4 good butchers' steers av 1,039 lbs at \$4 85 and 4 to Stickel av 1,087

lbs at \$4.

Payne sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 19 head of thin butchers' stock av 804 lbs at \$3.

Lovewell sold Wreford & Beck 8 fair helfers av 886 lbs at \$3 60.

Merrihew sold Kammon 4 fair helfers av 790 lbs at \$3 50.

Richmond sold Marshick a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 817 lbs at \$3 35. lbs at \$4.

33 35.
Wright sold Marx 2 good cows av 930 lbs at \$3. 25 and 3 thin heifers av 570 lbs at \$3.
Clark sold Marx 3 good cows av 1,080 lbs at \$3.
45 40 and a thin one weighing 1,020 lbs at

18 head of good butchers' stock av 560 lbs at \$3 50.

Wright sold Wreford & Beck 12 good butchers' steers and helfers av 877 lbs at \$3 80.

Clark sold Rice of feeders av 986 lbs at \$5 50.

Lerchen sold Kammon & fair cows and helfers av 844 lbs at \$3 45.

Purdy sold David & stockers av 676 lbs at \$3, and 4-to Parks av 467 lbs at the same price.

Britton sold Flieschman 5 fair cows and heifers av 810 lbs at \$3 15. Purdy sold McGee 11 fair cows av 1,033 lbs at \$3 10.

Merrihew sold Fitzpatrick 16, part lambs, av 75 lbs at \$4 50. Webb sold Fitzpatrick 66, part lambs, av 70 lbs at \$4 50, Hogan sold Andrews 115 lambs av 84 lbs at

Bird sold Morey 22 lambs av 77 lbs at \$5. McCall sold Clark 16 bucks av 98 lbs s 85. on sold Baxter 73 av 83 lbs at \$4 25 Seeley sold Morey 124 av 90 lbs at \$4 20. Lovewell sold Baxter 33 av 89 lbs at \$4 40. Goodison sold Baxter 115 av 76 lbs at \$4 60.

The offerings of hogs numbered 551 head The market for hogs at these yards closed very dull last week, and the closing sales were at a decline of 20@25 cents from the pening rates. This week it opened at strong ast week's opening prices, and in some in stances ap advance of 10 cents, ruling steady nd closing firm.

Newton sold Brooks 7 av 118 lbs at \$5 35.

McCall sold Johnson 13 av 123 lbs at \$5 30,
Albo sold Johnson 14 av 114 lbs at \$5 10.

Patrick sold Johnson 21 av 270 lbs at \$6 60.

Richmond sold Rauss 14 av 124 lbs at \$5 25. Purdy sold Johnson 34 av 172 lbs at \$5 45. Merrihew sold Johnson 43 av 172 lbs at

McHugh sold Rauss 45 av 212 lbs at \$5 50. Astley sold Johnson 29 av 153 lbs at \$5 30. Pinckney sold Brooka 32 av 122 lbs at \$4 75.

Buttalo.

CATTLE.-Receipts 9,911, against 9,367 the revious week. The market opened up on Monday with a large supply on s2le, there being 154 car loads. The attendance of buy ers was light, and sales were made at a decline of 10 cents from the prices ruling the previous Monday and closed dull. The best steers on sale brought \$4 50@4 75; good to choice shippers. \$4 25@4 50, and fair to good butchers' steers, \$3 25@4 25. Mixed butchers' stock was in fair demand and sold at \$3 25@ 3 75 for fair to good. On Tuesday there were 13 loads on sale, and they realized about Monday's rates. There were no cattle on sale Wednesday and no inquiry. The following

were the closing QUOTATIONS 5 00/245 3 4 50@4 78 slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs.

Sheep.—Receipts 43,200, against 42,200 the previous week. There were 70 loads of sheep on sale Monday. The market opened up with a fair demand, but at prices 5@10 cents lower than those ruling the previous Monday. The offerings were light on Tuesday and the market slow at weak former prices. There were 35 loads on Wednesday. The market opened dull at a decline of 15@20 cents from Monday's prices, and closed with a few loads left over. Common to fair sheep sold at \$3 504 50; good to choice, \$4 75@5. Lambs dull and heavy, common to prime, \$4 50@5 75; extra, \$6. HOGS.—Receipts 50,778, against 54,873 the previous week. The offerings of hogs was made up of 85 car loads. The market ruled active and 10@15 cents higher than the Monday previous. The bulk of the offerings on Tuesday and Wednesday were pigs. They were in poor demand and weak. Other grades were unchanged. At the close pigs sold at \$56@5 52; light mixed, \$5 30@5 60; selected Yorkers, \$5 65@5 72%; selected medium weights, \$5 75@5 80; heavy rough ends firm at \$5@5 50. SHEEP.-Receipts 43,200, against 42,200 the

CATTLE.-Receipts 33,008, against 40,495 ast week. Shipments 10,719. The cattle narket opened up on Monday with 5,935 head on sale. Desirable beef cattle were in light supply, and with an active demand prices; advanced 5@10 cents over Saturday's rates. other grades ruled steady. Extra steers were quoted at \$5 10@5 20, choice to fancy, compete, and one local dealer took all the @4 10, and inferior to choice cows, \$1 75@ 3 30. The offerings were moderate on Tuesday, and prices were unchanged, and on Wednesday the common grades declined 5@ 10 cents. There was no particular change on Thursday, and on Friday the market advanced 10 cents. On Saturday the market

ruled steady and closed at the following QUOTATIONS: non to good shipping, 1,050 to 8 90@4 40 Poor and medium steers, 960 to 1,100 lbs.
Fair to choice cows.
Inferior to medium cows.
Poor to choice bulls.
Stockers, 550 to 860.
Feeders, 875 to 1,150.

Hogs.—Receipts 77,052, agair st 93,090 last week. Shipmeets 26,748. The offerings of hogs on Monday numbered 10,337. The market opened up active at an advance of 5@10 cents and closed strong. Poor to prime light sold at \$4,90@5.40; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$5,20@5.85; skips and culls, \$3,50@4.70. On Tuesday mixed and heavy grades ruled steady, but light weights declined 5@10 cents. About 30,000 hogs were received on Wednesday, and sellers had to drop prices 10 cents. The supply on Thursday was in excess of the demand and the market ruled weak, though not quotably market rnied weak, though not quotably lower. Prices advanced 10 cents on Friday, and on Saturday the market was excited and 16@20 cents higher. Poor to prime light sold at 5@5 60; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$5 20@6 05; skips and culls, \$3 70@4 90.

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as perfect and steady a motion asan engine and can be adjusted to run with an adjustable steel throat thining, which gives four new cutting edges without extra cost. It has the capacity to cut one ton per hour. The Grinder attached to our Power will grind from 10 to 15 bushels per hour with two horses. For references we direct you to John F. Hagerman, Romeo: Hen. A. B. Maynard, Romeo: Eugene Smith, St. Clair: Hon. H. H. Hatch, Bay City; Hon. Wm. L. Weber, East Saginaw; G. N. Terrill, Lapeer; E. L. Hoxie, South Edmeston, N. Y. We also make a power especially adapted to Grain Elevators and other stationery purposes, which will elevate five bushels per minute, fity five feet high, with one horse and medium clevation. For this purpose we refer you to Miller & Ainsworth, Swartz Creek, H. F. Bush, Gaines Station; James Johnson, Cassopolis; John Gardner, Oxferd. Correspondonce solicited. For further particulars and illustrated circulars address as above. Mention this paper.

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